The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

English Opinion of the Alabama Correspondence.

The Abyssinian Captives Said to Have Regained Their Freedom.

Recall of the Spanish Fleet in the Pacific.

Austrian Church Property to be Sold to Cancel the National Debt.

GREAT BRITAIN.

British Opinion on the International Correspondence Concerning the Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The *Times*, this morning, has an editorial commenting on the correspondence between the British and American Governments in the *Alabama* case. It remarks that Secretary SEWARD shows by his dispatches that he is unwilling to forego, by a definite settlement, a popular ground of complaint against England, and, like a lawyer, is less anxious for judgment than to prolong litigation. It asserts that the counterclaims of England for indemnity at least balance those of the United States, and complains that Mr. SEWARD now declines to adopt the plan of a mixed Commission, which was proposed by himself. The article concludes by saying that Lord STANLEY had acted all along in good faith, and with the determination not to give capital to a circle of American politicians who are ever seeking causes of complaint against England; but, under the circumstances, he will wait until the United States Government reduces its pretensions.

The Warwick Races—Second Day.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 4—Evening.

To-day was the second day of the races at Warwick. In the run for the Warwick Cup, for which the best horses were entered, *Goodwood* came in first, and was declared winner of the cup amid much cheering.

Manifestations of Sympathy for the Fenian Convicts.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 4—Evening.

A large meeting was held here to-day, under the direction of the Reform League of this city.

The assemblage was quite orderly, but made loud and prolonged manifestations of sympathy for the Fenian convicts.

ABYSSINIA.

The Abyssian Captives Said to Have Gained Their Freedom.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

A dispatch from Constantinople says intelligence has been received there that the British subjects who had been imprisoned by the King of Abyssinia have gained their freedom.

SPAIN.

Recall of the Spanish Fleet in the Pacific.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 4—Evening.

A dispatch from Madrid states that the Spanish Government has sent out orders for the immediate return of the Spanish fleet in the Pacific.

AUSTRIA.

Proposed Sale of the Church Property.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

It is reported that Baron VON BEUST is maturing a plan for the sale of the Church property in Austria, and for the payment of the accumulated indebtedness of the nation with the proceeds.

GERMANY.

International Races at Iffezheim.

BADEN, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The races which took place yesterday at Iffezheim were a great success. They were attended by an immense concourse of spectators. Nearly every nationality was represented, and a large number of the leading notabilities of Europe were on the ground.

The contest was an international affair, the course having been thrown open to horses from all parts of the Continent and Great Britain.

The principal event of the day was the "International St. Leger Race," for which some of the best French, English and German stock was entered.

This race, after a most exciting contest, was won by the celebrated French horse *Trocadero*, owned by the Marquis DE LAGRANGE. The result was received with enthusiastic cheers by the vast assemblage.

SWITZERLAND.

A Peace Convention to Meet in Geneva.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 4—Evening.

A Congress of the leading Democrats of Europe meets in Geneva on the 9th inst. VICTOR HUGO, LOUIS BLANC, JULES FAVRE and GARIBALDI have signified their intention of being present. The object of the Congress is to make a demonstration in favor of the preservation of peace.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 4—Noon.

Consols for money	94 13-16
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77¾
Erie Railway Shares	45¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	23

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 4—2 P. M.

Consols for money	94 13-16
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77¾
Erie Railway Shares	45⅜
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	23

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 4—Evening.

Consols closed steady at 94 3-16 for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds weak at	73⅝
Illinois Central Railway shares	77¾
Erie Railway shares	45⅜
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds weak at	23

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Sept. 4—Evening.

United States Bonds closed steady at 77¾ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 4—Noon.

COTTON steady; estimated sales to-day 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 13s. 2d. for White California. Corn, 34s. 6d. Barley, 5s. Oats, 3s. 5d. Peas, 41s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 49s. Beef, 147s. 6d. Lard, 51s. 6d. Pork, 75s. 6d. Bacon, 43s.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes, 31s. Resin, Common, 7s. 6d.; Medium, 12s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. 6d. Petroleum—Spirits, 9½d., and Refined, 1s. 5d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 4—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Whale Oil, £40; Sperm Oil, £115; Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.; Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.; Linseed Oil, £39.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Sept. 4—Noon.

Petroleum 48½ francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 4—2 P. M.

The Cotton and Breadstuffs Markets are without change.

In the Provision Market Beef has declined to 145s., Pork to 73s., Lard to 51s. 3d., and Cheese has advanced to 49s. 6d. Bacon unchanged.

No changes have taken place in the Produce Market.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 4—2 P. M.

No changes have taken place in our markets since the noon report.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 4—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed steady at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	10¼d.
Middling Orleans	10½d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 34s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 2d. ℔ cental. for California White. Barley, Oats and Peas steady at last quotations.

PROVISIONS—The market has been irregular. The following are the closing prices: Beef, 145s., and Pork, 73s. ℔ bbl. Lard, 51s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Bacon—43s. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Cheese—49s. 6d. for American.

PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine, 6d. lower, closing at 29s. ℔ cwt. Resin steady at 7s. 6d. for Common Wilmington, and 12s. for Medium American. Petroleum—9½d. for Spirits, and 1s. 5d. for Refined.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 4—Evening.

The markets here all closed unchanged from previous quotations.

BY STEAMSHIP TO AUG. 25.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at 2 P. M., on the 24th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 25th August, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her news is three days later than that received by the *City of Boston*.

The London *Globe* says it is not unlikely that both Mr. DISRAELI and Lord STANLEY will visit Ireland during the Parliamentary recess.

The banquet in celebration of the passage of the Reform Bill was expected to be held at the Crystal Palace on the 30th of September. Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. MILL and other distinguished men had promised to attend.

Two Manchester firms, RODOTTE & Co., and GALIPOLITI & Co., had disappeared, after having purchased goods extensively in Manchester and elsewhere, and leaving debts to the tune of about $80,000.

Queen VICTORIA, while *en route* to Balmoral, made a two days' halt at Floors Castle, where she was the guest of the Duke and the Duchess of Roxburghe. When the royal train arrived at Carlisle it was discovered that the new carriage in which the Queen was traveling would not pass through the bridges on the "Waverley route" of railway, and a change of carriages was made. But for this discovery at the eleventh hour a fearful accident must have happened. The Queen paid visits to Abbotsford, Melrose, Jedburgh and other interesting places in the border region, and was everywhere warmly received.

The weather in England continued broken, but on the whole the harvest was making satisfactory progress.

The visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to the Emperor and Empress of Austria at Salzburg was brought to a conclusion on the 23d. As a rule, pacific deductions are drawn from the meeting.

The woman FRIGARD, who was recently sentenced to penal servitude for life for the murder of Mme. MERTENS, at Fontainebleau, has confessed the murder, declaring it to have been accomplished by means prussic acid.

It is confirmed that cholera had broken out at Rotterdam, and it had assumed an unmistakably epidemic character. It had also appeared in many of the towns and villages in the neighborhood of Rotterdam. A severe outbreak of the disease is also reported at Martigny and on the southern slopes of the Alps.

The Italian *Journal la Riforma* expresses the belief that Gen. GARIBALDI will not continue the journey he intended tomake into Umbria, where, however, he is looked for with general impatience. It is believed that weighty political reasons have caused him to come to this resolution. These motives are favorable to a solution of the Roman question.

The reports of the rising in Spain are increasing. A severe fight has taken place near Costonges, the insurrectionists, with the exception of the leaders and about thirty of their followers, being cut to pieces. The Madrid official *Gazette* declares that in Catalonia and Arragon the rebels have been everywhere put to flight. The official *Gazette* also announces that the insurgents in Catalonia and Arragon have been beaten in several encounters. The loyal attitude of the army has essentially contributed to this result, and confidence has now been reestablished.

An engagement had taken place near Costonges between the Spanish troops and the insurgents, under ROGER BUZ and Gen. PIERRAD, in which the latter were defeated and were cut to pieces, only the leader and about thirty of the men succeeding in escaping across the free frontier. On entering French territory, they were arrested by the French authorities, and conducted to the citadel of Perpignan.

THE SALZBURG CONFERENCE.

Rumors Concerning its Results.

Paris (Aug. 22) Correspondence of the London Herald.

The telegrams from Salzburg are excellent reading. It is impossible to imagine anything more grotesque than the dispatches transmitted by the Havas Agency to the French papers. This evening we get the following gem: "Les rapports sont toujours très intimes entre les deux Empereurs et les deux Impératrices." [*Anglicè:* "The two Emperors and their wives continue on excellent terms." Does the ingenious person who transmitted this *chef d'œuvre* of imbecility, think it a fact worth noting that the French and Austrian rulers are still very friendly towards each other, although they have spent three days together? Does he think that the two Sovereigns deserve commendation for having spent all that time in each other's company without quarrelling? But I pity these telegraphic agents. The public expect to be told what is going on between the two Emperors at Salzburg, and, as they cannot possibly know, they are driven to transmit such absurdities as the above. Another telegraphist tells us that "the understanding of the two Emperors is complete, and that peace is henceforth consolidated." This does not mean, as might be supposed from reading it, that the intellect of the Emperor NAPOLEON and KAISER FRANZ has withstood the shock their meeting has evidently given to the telegraphic mind—but simply that the two rulers "understood each other," and that they do not mean to disturb the peace of Europe. All very satisfactory—but, as the *Débats* puts it, how does the telegraphist know? It is hardly to be supposed that at the issue of each interview either of the Emperors or M. DE BEUST calls on the informant of M. HAVAS, and supplies him with material for a dispatch—so said informant is driven to concoct something, and if the result is ludicrous is it to be wondered at? The Salzburg interview, if it has any influence on politics, which is not improbable, will remain a mystery until the time for action arrives. If any arrangement has been made, if any alliance has been concluded, we shall know it soon enough. But, considering that the public would not believe any official assurance put forth with regard to the interview, by either the French or the Austrian Governments, it is rather too much to expect us to place any faith in the pert assurances of telegraphic agencies, which have carried the art of plausible mendacity to a very high pitch. All I can say is, that the Salzburg interview is regarded with extreme suspicion, not only at Berlin but in South Germany, and nowhere more so than on the banks of the Rhine, where the distrust and fear of France amounts to a perfect monomania. The visit of the Emperor of the French, if Austria be wise, will not lead to an alliance between the two Powers, but it will undoubtedly have the effect of increasing the influence of Prussia, and giving additional impetus to the current which is leading the whole of Germany to trust to the strong arm of the Berlin Cabinet.

Austrian Opinions and Hopes.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 23.

A curious pamphlet on the above subject is now largely circulating in Vienna, chiefly among the lower classes, by whom it is eagerly read and commented on. Its title is "Napoleon III. in Salzburg, the Emperor Charles V. in the Untersberg; What are Napoleon's Secret Plans, and What Will the Year 1868 Bring Us? A Glance Into the Future of Austria by a Diplomatist Initiated into Napoleonic Secrets." This pamphlet—or rather broad-sheet, for it only consists of a single sheet of paper, and is sold in the streets for a penny—is written in a popular style, and contains some suggestions which, looking to the form and place in which they are published, are worth noticing. The author begins by making an appeal to the superstition of the Viennese. He connects the disaster at Koniggratz last year with an ancient prophecy, foreboding great misfortunes to Austria if two Princes met under a famous old oak at Klum, and accounts for the defeat of the Austrians by the circumstance that King WILLIAM and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES actually met under that oak tree during the battle. Though defeated, however, he considers that Austria will soon be more powerful than ever. He reminds his readers of another popular legend about the Emperor CHARLES V., according to which this monarch, though buried, is not yet dead, but sits dozing at a marble table in a cavern of the Untersburg, a mountain near Salzburg, waiting for the day when Germany will be united. Every hundred years the Emperor, whose beard has grown to such a length as to force its way through the table at which he is seated, wakes from his reverie and asks if Germany is yet united, and on receiving an answer in the negative sinks back into his restless sleep. At length, says the writer of the pamphlet, the time has arrived when the perturbed spirit of the old monarch will be laid at rest. At Salzburg, close to the mountain where he is conined, his descendant is now holding an interview with the Emperor NAPOLEON, which will be followed by events that will lead to the unification of Germany on a really permanent basis—not by the instrumentality of Prussia, but of Austria. A terrible war, he tells us, is at hand between France and Prussia, the former supported by Italy, Turkey, Sweden, and Denmark, and the latter by Russia, Austria remaining neutral. The result of this war will be that France will seize Holland and Belgium, and restore Poland. As soon as France and Prussia are reduced to exhaustion by their tremendous struggle, Austria will step in, declaring that not a single German village shall be ruled by the foreigner. "Sie sollen ihn nicht haben, den freien Deutschen Rhein!" To this France, satiated with glory, will not object, and the grateful Germans of the North, perceiving that Germany without Austria is only a Bismarckian dream, will return to the Hapsburg fold, with so loud and unanimous a cry of "Wir sind einig, grosser Kaiser!" (we are united, great Emperor,) that CHARLES V. will hear it in his cavern in the Untersberg, and lay himself down at last to an eternal rest. These ideas are certainly extravagant enough, but it is not a little significant that even now there are people in Austria who have not yet abandoned the hope of seeing a Hapsburg Emperor at the head of Germany.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

Its Causes, Progress and Prospects.

Barcelona (Aug. 19) Correspondence of La Liberté.

I was well informed when I told you that the insurrection smouldering in Spain would soon break out in large proportions and upon several points at once. I learn, indeed, that insurgent bands, more or less considerable, have appeared at the same time toward Madrid, Agamonte, Huelva, Badajos, San Fernanda, Malaga, Verin, Orense, Tortosa, los Alfaques, Lerida, Tarragona, Villanueva y Geltru, Martorel, Papiols, San Felice, &c. The effect produced on the population by the programme of the Catholic Party, which comprehended the reëstablishment of the inquisition; the discontent caused by the measures which increase the imposts upon food, which prohibited all labor and all business on festivals, and which fix deductions upon salaries and pensions; the unusual dispositions adopted every day by the authorities; finally, the publication of the proclamations addressed to the citizens and the army by Gen. PRIM, who is believed to have entered Catalonia, and in which it is declared that the moment has come for taking up arms to bring about a revolution which shall overthrow the established order of things, and found another by means of a constituent Cortes—all these circumstances could leave no doubt respecting a speedy explosion. For some time we must expect the most confused news of the facts which occur. Thus, according to some, the bands are very numerous, well armed and partly supplied with breech-loaders; they do not want for money; they are well received in the country districts, and the troops only await a favorable moment to join them. The authorities, on the other hand, declare that these bands are few in number, almost without arms, regarded with but little sympathy by the inhabitants, and that the Government is sure of the fidelity of the troops. Upon the latter point the whole question really hinges, and hence we may rely upon a prompt solution in one sense or the other. If the army takes part in the revolution, it will do so in a few days; if it rests faithful to the Government, the insurrection will quickly wear itself out and break up of itself. We must wait awhile before being able to predict what will happen. Catalonia, which is the country in which the name of PRIM has the most influence, appearing to be the principal seat of the rising, the four provinces, Barcelona, Lerida, Tarragona, and Gerona, which compose it, were declared in a state of siege on Saturday night, at 9:30. Tranquillity, nevertheless, has in no way been disturbed in Barcelona, and nothing leads to the belief that the agitation, at all events at present, will make itself felt in this capital, which has not changed its ordinary aspect.

Proclamations by Gen. Prim.

Madrid (Aug. 20) Correspondence of the London Morning Advertiser.

The following proclamations have been profusely sprinkled by unseen mysterious agents through all the mess-rooms and bar-rooms of this city:

Spaniards! the hour has come at last when we should strike the blow and rid ourselves of our oppressors. Our country's dignity, and our own liberty, peremptorily demand this. We have hitherto been restrained until success should be certain. It has now arrived. The immorality in the upper spheres, supported by official adulation and officious despotism, has rendered indispensable a radical change in our country's destinies. There is nothing more dangerous or mischievous than insurrections—nothing grander or juster than revolutions, when they are necessitated by a nation's misery or an army's sufferings, when disorder has been elevated into a system, and oppression has attained the limits of tyranny. Agriculture is suffering; all trades are stagnant; the press and the Parliament are condemned to silence; and a blush suffuses every honest Spaniard's brow when he looks upward to the throne or down upon his degraded countrymen. The Government has recourse to every kind of torture; it tramples our laws under foot, and stifles the cries of outraged opinion by purloining the public money. How horrible is the constant commingling of the groans of the transported with the discharges of musketry at our unfortunate comrades! Revolution is the sole remedy for these crying evils. It should convoke the Constitutional Cortes through universal suffrage. The new order of things and the destruction of that which exists should be based on Liberty, the daughter of Right, and Right, the daughter of Justice properly applied. The abolition of the odious octroi dues, the abolition of the hateful conscription *las quintas*, and the reduction of taxation so that the national powers of production be not paralyzed, with many other reforms, will speedily transform our degraded, depopulated land into a flourishing State. The road must be cleared by the toleration of all religious opinions, by clearing away abuses and by respecting rights legitimately acquired. To arms, then, fellow-citizens! Let each give his support, and suddenly all this canker of corruption will be swept away. To arms, then, and let our war cry be, "*Viva la libertad* and the National Sovereignty!"

The appeal to the army is yet stronger:

"Soldiers! The country calls you to aid in a revolution, and you are bound to respond to the appeal. In every page of our country's history the army has always appeared as the enemy of tyrants and the defender of our rights and liberties. Will it fail in its traditions at this solemn hour? The multitude of proofs which I have received convinces me of the contrary. Listen, comrades, to the cries of your fathers and children. Their interests are yours. Their aspirations are those of all good Spaniards. Were, indeed, a revolution not to be necessitated by the loud wail of an outraged nation, it would be called for by the outrages which have been inflicted on the army. This must be put a stop to. Advancement must henceforth be the reward of merit, not of base intrigue. Let us then, listen to the voice of duty; and let those who may be the first to reap those rewards retire to seek a grateful repose among their admiring fellow citizens. An army never deserves better of its country than when it knows how to distinguish between normal circumstances and those produced by the wounds of a bleeding country. Comrades, if discipline obliges us to defend good government, it has no claim on our arms for the defence of tyranny. If it constrains us to put down insurrections, it is not deaf to the voice of legitimate revolutions.

Viva la Libertad. JUAN PRIM."

These proclamations are not only placarded about Madrid, but are posted about Barcelona, and are replaced as soon as torn down.

ITALY AND ROME.

Movements of the Party of Action—Excitement in the Eternal City.

Rome (Aug. 13) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

I understand that the Pope has resolved to spend the whole year in the Eternal City, and that the project of a sojourn at Castelgandolfo has been finally abandoned, the Holy Father declaring that he will not leave Rome during the prevalence of the cholera. The city is still kept in a state of excitement by renewed agitation of the party of action within and movements of Garibaldians without. We are told that GARIBALDI is preparing to head in person a descent on the coast at Porto d'Anzio, while MENOTTI moves with a considerable force on Viterbo. The officials of Rome persist in saying that there is a secret understanding between the Garibaldians and Signor RATTAZZI on the one side, and the Italian Premier and NAPOLEON III. on the other, and that the condition of the arrangement are that Italy shall be allowed to seize the Pontifical provinces of Frosinone and Viterbo as the price of the support she is to afford France in the approaching war. A formal treaty is to be concluded, when Signor RATTAZZI visits the Paris Exhibition, and the annexation of the two provinces will follow this new interview with the Emperor, as that of Umbria and the Marches followed the interview at Plombières. According to the same authorities, the mission of Gen. DUMONT to Rome was a sham, intended to throw dust in the eyes of Prussia. The Berlin Cabinet might have become excited if France had made no response to the note addressed by Cardinal ANTONELLI to the collective Powers complaining of the schemes of the party of action, and bad faith of the Italian Government, and the critical situation of the Holy See. On the other hand, the misunderstanding between the Governments of France and Italy was but momentary, and ceased with the explanations furnished on their recall by Count DE SARTIGES and Signor NIGRA, who reported the state of feeling created in France and Italy by Gen. DUMONT's mission. All, it is said, is now in train for a cordial arrangement at the approaching interview of Signor RATTAZZI with the Emperor, and, to save appearances for France, the Italian Premier may even consent to a new French occupation of Rome on receiving permission to seize the provinces. You will see that GARIBALDI is regarded as acting under the inspiration of the Italian Government, and he will be let loose at the proper moment. It is certain that the appearance of his volunteers would instantly set the Roman States in flames; and, indeed, a revolutionary movement is with difficulty kept down without their cooperation, the Romans knowing that it would be made a pretext for what they desire—the entry of Italian troops. In connection with this contingency, the Vatican regards the nomination of Gen. DURANDO to the prefecture of Naples as a significant measure. The Zouaves have lately received a number of recruits, and Signor RATTAZZI's demand for the disbandment of the Roman legion has been met by a large augmentation to its strength. Important arrangements were made with Cardinal ANTONELLI and the Minister for War by Gen. DUMONT, before he left Rome, and all the legionaries of the category of 1847 were placed on the footing of those in the same category in the French army, which allows them to return home. Those of the number who chose to remain in the corps are entitled to terms of leave varying from three to six months, and they are to have the privilege of residing with their family in case of illness. Gen. DUMONT, in spite of the tirades of the Italian Press and the commotion at Paris and Florence, treated the legion as part of the French army up to the moment of his departure from Rome.

Garibaldi Awaiting an Insurrection in Rome.

Paris (Aug. 22) Correspondence of the London Times.

M. ERDAN, the well-known Italian correspondent of the *Temps*, having been burnt out of Florence by the tropical heat, has gone for a ramble with GARIBALDI, and writes of his recent enthusiastic reception at Sienna and Rapolano. The popular General, from the balcony of his inn at the former place, told the people they should not cry "*Viva Garibaldi!*" but "*Viva Italy!*" at Rome, and down with the clerical party. That, he added, is the programme o the day. His tour in the direction of the Papal frontier naturally gives rise to many conjectures and reports, but he has his daughter and her children with him, and, according to the last letter (17th inst.), he proposed remaining at Rapolano to take the mineral waters of that place, which are good for rheumatism. M. ERDAN, who is a calm and sensible observer, is of opinion that although GARIBALDI's present aim and determination are to bring the Roman question to a crisis, he will not act until an insurrection shall have taken place in Rome. Such an insurrection he considers to have become probable, and, on the first signal, the Garibaldian element holds itself in readiness to enter. On the other hand, the Italian Government is vigilant. It is supposed the Garibaldians would not take arms on the Italian territory. Their attitude is one of hostility to the Italian Government on account of the determination it manifests to thwart their plans. The impressions of an intelligent foreigner on the spot, who sees GARIBALDI and moves about among his followers, are interesting to read, but it is difficult to believe that anything can be effected so long as the Ratazzi Cabinet is bent upon preventing it, and has 40,000 men along the frontier. As to the Romans, they have as yet shown little disposition to help themselves, and it is doubtful whether they could effect anything alone. A Garibaldian inroad would serve but to complicate and embarrass a question to which a solution must before long come in the natural course of things. Italy has enough upon her hands and cannot afford to risk a crisis. Patience is what is needed, but, unfortunately, it is a rare quality in Italy.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Effect of the Emperor's Last Letter.

Paris (Aug. 19) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

It is suggested in some quarters that the Emperor's letter about making cross-roads must be regarded as a guarantee of peace, because it contemplates an expenditure which can scarcely, in any case, be effected without a loan, and which the country certainly could not afford if there is to be a great war. Only in this point of view can the letter be looked upon as an act of considerable importance, otherwise it is a flash in the pan, a bid for popularity, one of those *coups de théâtre* which experience has shown lead to little or nothing. It requires a large amount of assurance on the part of the official prints to go into ecstasies about this letter, promising that the whole system of cross-roads shall be completed within ten years, when there is upon record a letter dated from the same Chalons camp, addressed six years ago to the Duke of Persigny, then Minister of the Interior, which promised in quite as glowing and confident terms as are now used to the Marquis DE LAVALETTE, that these cross-roads should be completed within eight years. That promise, like many other rash ones from the same quarter, made to serve a temporary purpose, was soon forgotten. It seems to be that great exeeption may be taken to the logic of the first paragraph of the present Imperial letter. His Majesty has it at heart to complete the highways and byways of France as soon as possible, because he has observed that the number and good state of the roads of a country are everywhere the most certain sign of an advanced state of civilization. Admitting for the sake of argument this proposition (in itself open to controversy,) it does not follow that, if one of the outward and visible signs of prosperity is manufactured by forced and artificial means at the bidding of arbitrary power, prosperity will be the result. Assuming that the roads will really be made as soon as the Emperor intends, there must be, according to his programme, a strain upon the resources of the State, which it is by no means proved it can bear without more than countervailing detriment to the general interests. There is to be much borrowing of money by departments and communes, and all this borrowing will be carried on under the control of the central Government. The measure is in fact eminently one of centralization, and not decentralization, as the semi-official prints wrongly describe it. There is to be a new bank, which will be a certain instrument of jobbery. Through this bank the "State" is to lend money for the purposes of road-making at four per cent., no matter what may be the rate at which the bank may have to borrow it. After all, the urgency of the project and the cost of it are evidently very ill-considered at present, for the only thing immediately to be done is to open commissions o inquiry to find out what roads are most wanted what can wait a little, and what can wait a long while. In the conduct of this inquiry there will be great scope for unduly favoring those communes which vote dutifully for Government candidates. One cannot help thinking that the prefect who told M. GLAIS BAZOIN's constituents they would get no roads if they voted for him, must have had an inkling of the Imperial letter. It is wonderful that the rumor of such a production as this being on the stocks should have led half the world to believe that on Aug. 15 the Emperor was going to promulgate some great extension of political liberty. However, the official writers expend now as much enthusiasm as if the expectation had been fulfilled. In particular the *Pays*, which has lately been going in for a species of Imperial socialism, and ventured, in forgetfulness of the letter to the Duke of Persigny, of 1861, to say that the Empire had nothing for the working classes, expresses itself "quite satisfied" with the letter to the Marquis DE LAVALETTE, of 1867, and calls the Emperor the "Emperor of the peasants." The meaning of the compliment in the *Pays'* mouth is that the Emperor should be encouraged to treat the towns as enemies, do entirely as he likes, and take no account of the opinions or wishes of the intelligent classes.

INSURRECTION IN BULGARIA.

Measures for its Suppression.

From the Paris Nord, Aug 22.

A telegram from Constantinople announces that troops and war munitions have just been dispatched to Varna. That measure is evidently intended for Bulgaria; is any more convincing testimony necessary as to the gravity of the insurrection there? Let it be remembered that at the commencement of the Candiote rebellion, the Turkish journals as obstinately denied the gravity of the movement, while the continual sending of reinforcements opposed day by day the most eloquent denials to these degenations. This is what we see now produced in the Bulgarian rising. The fact is that this movement in Bulgaria takes proportions more and more considerable. MITHAT PACHA demands instant reinforcements; the most able Generals, the Polish renegade, CZAIKOWSKI and MAHOMAD PACHA, have declared that with the means at their disposal they could not render themselves masters of the insurrection. The *Ausburg Gazette*, from which we borrow these details, adds that the Bulgarian rising is infinitely more redoubtable for the Ottoman Empire than the Candiote one.

THE WEST INDIES.

Intelligence from Havana, San Domingo and Porto Rico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Aug. 31, 1867.

The community is still in a sad state of suspense concerning the important matter of Custom-house regulations. Despite the many innovations which have already been made, new changes are in progress, and each day there is something additional to be learned. A number of new regulations have appeared, and doubtless the series is not yet exhausted. Meantime business suffers, because of the uncertainty prevailing as to the final disposition to be made.

Gen. MANZANO has issued a proclamation to the army, in which he refers to the late executions of soldiers—three in one week—and deprecates the causes for such rigorous application of the military code. He expresses the hope that the soldiers will hereafter seek death on the field fighting for their Queen and country rather than at the hand of the executioner.

The remains of Mr. ROE, telegraph operator at the Chonera, have been embalmed by Dr. GALVEZ, and will be taken home to England.

The merchants of Cardenas have decided to charge their correspondents abroad the one-quarter per cent. on all mercantile transactions, as adopted by the Board of Trade of this city.

The sale at public auction of the vacant lots between Obispo and Obrapia streets, is advertised in the *Gaceta* to take place on the 18th of September next, for the benefit of the Government of course. The requisite deeds will be made over to the highest bidder, the minimun valuation of the lots being 44 to 45 cents per square metre. The whole property measure 1,445,583 superficial metres.

Messrs. SAMA's NEPHEWS & CARRERAS have entered in o a contract with the Captain and consignees of the Spanish bark *Luquetio*, which was scuttled the other day, to save her hulk and her valuable cargo. They bind themselves to raise the ship within ten days, furnish everything required for the job, and will be entitled to 33⅓ per cent. on the gross amount realized by the sale of the cargo, in the same proportion of the estimated value of the vessel.

A report has reached me from the middle counties of the island that some of the contribution or tax collectors have met with personal violence in the discharge of their duties. One man had a whole package of schedules taken from his person and burned in his presence. He was then warned not to appear again on the premises, under the penalty of a severe beating. A couple of mounted policemen will accompany the Collectors for the future.

It has been resolved to organize the corps of telegraph operators on the Island, into a brigade. A full dress and an undress uniform will be provided for all employed.

The question concerning the establishment of a cotton depot at this port, is receiving great attention at the hands of the enterprising Board of Trade of Barcelona. The Board lately presented a petition to Her Majesty, praying that the affair might be speedily taken into consideration.

It is said that PIERRE SOULE is residing here.

Quite a bloody affray occurred yesterday on Calle Lagunas. A negro (slave) was seen by the night watchman, and ordered to give himself up, when he stabbed the officer severely. The negro refusing to surrender, was shot by a Captain of the police.

The weather is becoming cooler.

The Sugar market closes active and firm on the basis of 8½ and 8¾ reals per arrobe for Dutch Standard, No. 12. Exchange firm; London, 18¾ per cent. premium; Paris, 5¾ per cent. premium; United States Currency, sixty days, 24¾ per cent. discount. Gold, 6½ and 6¾ per cent. premium.

ST. DOMINGO.

The official journal of St. Domingo has published he text of the treaty recently concluded between the Republic of Hayti and St. Domingo. The most important points are as follows: "There shall be perpetual friendship and peace between both Republics and the people. Each Government promises not to permit any individual or body of men to conspire within its limits against the peace and dignity of the other, and also to order all persons away from the frontiers, or banish them from their territory, who may cause any disturbances of the public peace.

In order to carry out the treaty, each Republic will establish Consulates within the territory of the other, and both parties bind themselves "*to maintain, with all their power and influence, the integrity of their respective territories, and not to cede, compromise or sell any portion of their dominions to any foreign nation.*"

The contracting parties will also, previous to any threatened foreign invasion to either, conclude a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive. A special treaty will determine the frontiers, and in the meantime the old lines of demarcation will be recognized.

The Haytians and Dominicans and their vessels will be allowed to trade in and enter the respective harbors of both countries precisely as though they belonged to the Republic they were trading with. The productions of either country shipped to the other will not pay any duties on passing the frontiers. The extradition of criminals will be made the subject of a special treaty, but political offenders will not be included. The ratification of this treaty will take place at Puerto Principe two months after date, but the definite treaty of peace will not be put in operation until six months shall have expired.

PORTO RICO.

Advices from Porto Rico show that in addition to the reinforcements lately sent from Spain, the ever-watchful Government had also forwarded to the Island a suitable stock of heavy materials of war, to provide for eventualities. Experiments had been made inside the harbor of the capital, with a new alarm buoy provided with a bell, the sound of which could be heard at a considerable distance. It had been placed abreast the Moro, at the entrance of the harbor, and others would soon be ready to be placed on the shoals.

The Spanish ship *España*, had arrived from Malaga in a very crippled condition, having encountered a severe gale when about 300 miles off the coast. The foremast had to be cut away, and a part of the cargo thrown overboard, to save the ship.

A new journal had been started devoted to commerce, literature and politics. DEPUTY.

The Indianapolis Sangerfest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

Five more societies arrived last night, to attend the Sangerfest, including one from Allegheny City, Penn.; Akron, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; Wheeling, W. Va., and Laporte, Ind., making in all forty Societies present. At a business meeting held this morning Chicago was selected as the place for the annual festival. The rehearsal commenced at 10 o'clock this morning, under the direction of Prof. CARLBARUS, of Cincinnati. Over nine hundred singers and musicians were present. The concert to-night is a grand affair, and is very largely attended.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Views of Sumner, Wilson and Butler.

What They Say of the President and of the Finances.

Their Estimate of Gen. Grant and Other Officers.

The Duty of Congress and the Promise of the Future.

SENATOR SUMNER.

From the Boston Advertiser, Sept. 4.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 30, 1867.

I have just visited Senator SUMNER and have had a long talk with him on politics and the men of the hour. One of my first visits to Mr. SUMNER at his Boston home was made in the company of JOHN BROWN, to whom I introduced him. He lay on his bed, still suffering acute pains and utterly prostrated from the effects of the blows of BROOKS. JOHN BROWN had just come from Kansas, where two of his sons lay buried in bloody shrouds—victims, in their early manhood to the same savage power which had stricken down the Senator. The old man asked to see the coat which Mr. SUMNER had worn when the attack on him was made. He rose, walked feebly across the room, took it from a wardrobe and handed it to JOHN BROWN. And then I saw a historical picture which I would not willingly forget. The Senator, half bent over, supporting himself as he stood by holding on to the bedpost—JOHN BROWN holding up the bloody coat in his left hand, looking at it with compressed lips and austere brow: it needed only what one can see to-day—the aureola around the old man's head, the Senator triumphant and still foremost in the good fight, the slave for whom they suffered, now free and a citizen—to start up in the background in order to translate it into a visible prophecy of the future of our America.

But I must not dwell on the many memories that I have of the Senator's home. Naturally, the first subject introduced was

THE REMOVAL OF STANTON.

"STANTON's removal at this time," said Mr. SUMNER, "is a national calamity. Of course, the rebels everywhere are encouraged. They see that the President is with them, and this makes them hard-hearted and stiff-necked. You can not measure the extent of this evil influence. It is a terrible blow at reconstruction. And yet I am confident that reconstruction on just principles will prevail in the end. But its trials are increased. It is sad enough to think of! So great a transition ought to be made under favoring circumstances instead of adverse. To carry it over the transition period with permanent advantage to all the parties to it, the President and all officers, military and civil, should be friendly and congenial. But we shall succeed in spite of every impediment."

"STANTON," I observed, "does not seem to have made many personal friends; everybody seems to be angry at the overthrow of the Secretary, rather than the man."

"STANTON," resumed the Senator, "has not the elements of personal popularity. He never cultivated the amenities. He is often impatient, cold, and even harsh and antagonistic. But he is always a patriot. His fidelity has been constant, down to the last. Here," he added, handing it to me, "is a letter from a gentleman in Washington, who saw him often 'in his last official duties,' and calls him 'one of the purest and best of men.' Such will be the judgment of history. Personally, he must be glad to be relieved. But the office needed him still longer. Nobody, who did not see him habitually during the war, can comprehend the vigor, constancy and extent of his labors, early and late, day and night—making the War Office his bivouac. I remember taking Mr. EMERSON with me to visit him at the War Department, and we found him snatching a repast among his files of papers, and attending to his business while be ate. I think my companion was much impressed at the scene. But this was typical. Mr. LINCOLN had great faith in him, and was truly attached to him. This was because of his real usefulness. I recall gratefully that during all this time he sympathized with me in efforts to induce a Proclamation of Emancipation. He desired it months before it came. When we met we often spoke of the project and regretted the delay. The night of Mr. LINCOLN's death he showed character, as he gave his orders and watched the dying President. In that room he was Commander-in-Chief, and for the time the whole country was there. He must have a great place in history. LOUVOIS, PITT, and CARNOT were great War Ministers—the greatest, STANTON, must find a place in this group."

GRANT AS SECRETARY.

I asked what his interpretation was of the action of Gen. GRANT in taking STANTON's place?

Mr. SUMNER said it was difficult to explain. "If there is any secret history to let in light upon it, I do not know it. There can be no military obligation on a General to assume a civil office. GRANT might have refused and thrilled the country to the confusion of the President and the rebels. So, at least, it seems to me. Such a refusal would have been notice that a patriot like STANTON should not be struck through him, and would have helped to make the Presidential power less. It would have been notice also to the rebels that they could have no hope through him. I confess this is what I must long for. Now is the time to speak out for our country. Every Presidential order signed by GRANT is an encouragement to the old rebel spirit. But, while at the War Department, GRANT is in a certain sense what Lord DERBY called himself the other day—'a stop gag.' He at least prevents a rebel from being thrust into the office. STANTON had had confidence in him always; although GRANT is so habitually reserved and taciturn that it is difficult to know his real position."

GRANT AS CANDIDATE.

"Do you think," I asked, "that Gen. GRANT is aiming for the Presidency?"

"I do not know," replied the Senator. "There are things that look that way. His friend, Mr. WASHBURNE, who has just returned from Europe, I understand, speaks of him as a candidate. This is not like GRANT, who is a thoroughly modest gentleman. WELLINGTON, whom he resembles in some respects, was older and more experienced when he entered civil life, and it is well known with what distrust. But the great difficulty in his position is that we are left in harrowing uncertainty with regard to his opinions. Who can say that, as President, he would give to the freedmen, during the coming year, and through the process of reconstruction, that kindly and sympathetic support which they need? Can we afford to be in any uncertainty on this point? I have from the beginning been insisting on 'irreversible guarantees.' Our next President must be in himself an 'irreversible guarantee.' Is GRANT such? I wish I knew. Personally, I like him. In conversation he is neat and precise, with clean cut ideas and words. I enjoyed much what he said to me about SHERIDAN. I said: Is SHERIDAN a great general or a great cavalry officer? He replied promptly and with very suggestive emphasis, 'A great General.' It must have cost him a pang to sign that order removing the officer he admired and loved so much."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Mr. SUMNER then spoke of President JOHNSON. "With a person," he said, "of ordinary sense and a heart, reconstruction would be easy. The President is perverse, pig-headed and brutal. His talent, such as it is, comes from pugnacity, or as the phrenologists have it, combativeness. When aroused against JEFF. DAVIS in the Senate, he was on the right side and his temper gave to his arguments additional force. We all sympathized with him then. We did not know how foolish and shallow he was, nor did we see his prejudices. Little did we think of the evil he would do! I have often said that no man in history has ever done so much evil to his country in the same time. Of course he is a usurper and a tyrant. The wonder is Congress did not act accordingly long ago. It will read badly enough hereafter that Congress did not put him at once in a straight-jacket. His crime is shared by Congress. But I am blameless. I have protested and insisted. To me the case for proceeding was always clear as noon."

CONGRESS AND IMPEACHMENT.

"What were the true reasons, in your opinion, for the hesitancy of Congress?"

"Congress," replied the Senator, "has hesitated on every important point and at every important stage of its recent history. It hesitated about emancipation; it hesitated to assume jurisdiction over the rebel States; it hesitated to put arms in the hands of the blacks; and it hesitated to confer the suffrage upon the same colored citizens. And so it has hesitated in its duty toward the President. Of course the country loses by this. Business, commerce, manufactures, finance, everything suffer. It is futile to expect specie payments and financial prosperity until reconstruction is established and society at the South assumes a condition of permanent security. I have preached all this over and over. But at last Congress has done its work. I have never doubted that the President would be impeached. I do not say what judgment I should pronounce, as a Senator, if he were before us; but I have always felt it proper to declare what I thought of him and my sense of the duty of proceeding against him. Some good men have been befogged on the law. Only a little study is needed to clear this up. Let them read STORY and BISHOP. As a general rule impeachment is a political proceeding for political misconduct. There are persons who think that impeachment would convulse the country. Such talk reminds me of what CHARLES JAMES FOX said to NAPOLEON when NAPOLEON said that the English Ministry had employed assassins against him—'Clear your head of that nonsense.' There is but one thing the country cannot stand, and that is misrule, which is precisely what we have now. But I am not making a speech—you have led me far enough."

"What has influenced Congress?" I asked.

"I can answer," said Mr. SUMNER, "for the Senate rather than the House. In the House the most intelligent members have been for impeachment. In the Senate the subject has been considered only incidentally. There are some there who thought it 'indecent' to speak plainly of the President; but most of these belonged to his friends, or at least visited him and asked him for offices. Of course such persons were naturally against any proceedings, and cultivated silence. I do not like to speak of any of my associates there except most kindly. Some of the most wrong-headed are agreeable and excellent in other respects. It is hard to account for the ways of some of them, especially of some of the new recruits. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, for instance, coming from that earnest and determided State, is a prodigy of obstructiveness and technicality. So, also, is CONKLIN, coming from central New-York, and being still a young man of admirable talents and with a great future, if he does not get shipwrecked at the beginning. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, and FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, have good sentiments and give you the impression of personal purity; but it is strange that they do not see that something more is needed in dealing with rebels and their present chief—JOHNSON. Of all these, FESSENDEN is the Captain, so at least it seems to me."

SENATOR FESSENDEN.

"Now, Senator," I remarked here, "I would like to have your photograph of Mr. FESSENDEN. I see Mr. PHILLIPS calls him a 'dyspeptic Scotch terrier.' But I will not repeat what you say unless you leave me free to report what I please of this conversation. However, I would like to know more about him, whether I ever use it or not."

Mr. SUMNER said: "I do not know whether to answer or not. For several years he has been very unkind to me—unaccountably so. I cannot comprehend it. Sometimes it has seemed to me akin to insanity. It is said by his friends to be chronic dyspepsia. I never alluded to him in debate except with respect. He has been always against my ideas; but why should he contend personally? I cannot explain it. When in 1862 I insisted that Congress had jurisdiction over the rebel States, he made haste to announce that I 'stood alone.' Very well, I have company enough now. And so, when I insisted that we must confer the suffrage upon colored persons in the rebel States by act of Congress, there seemed to be no limit to his bad feelings. All these measures have come hard to him. While the slave masters lodged in the Senate they were willing enough to attack me. But all of them together never wounded me as did this colleague from New-England. Such conduct from one so conspicuous was an evil example in the Senate."

"What order of talent has Mr. FESSENDEN?"

"His peculiar talent," replied Mr. SUMNER, "is controversial. His *forte* is personality. He runs to personalities as a duck to water—if not in language, then in manner and tone. He is nothing if not personal. Until he gets heated he is dull. He always quarreled with everybody over the appropriation bills which he conducted. The discussion was one prolonged jar. JOHN SHERMAN in the same place is always amiable—often opposes your motion, but without discourtesy. FESSENDEN comes into a debate as the Missouri enters the Mississippi, and discolors it with temper filled and surcharged with sediment. But he has not the volume of the great river. He is of much finer fibre than ANDREW JOHNSON, but resembles the President in prejudice and talent for combativeness. His words are more select and his sentences better. He is accurate in speech and logical in form. As a lawyer he is of the *nisi prius* order. There is nothing of the jurist in his attainments or his nature. From his position he has exercised much influence in the Senate; but from the beginning he has been a drag on reconstruction. He has always seemed to have a soft side for ANDREW JOHNSON; but his report on reconstruction is excellent—it is the best thing he ever did, and it contains no personality. He and the late Judge COLLAMER were good friends, and sat side by side; but on one occasion he flashed upon the Judge as upon everybody else. I think the passage was suppressed in the *Globe*. You are right in your curiosity about FESSENDEN, for his situation now is peculiar. He is the head of the obstructives. If any person calling himself a Republican takes the side of the President, it will be Mr. FESSENDEN."

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Of the Secretary of State, Mr. SUMNER said: "I like SEWARD personally. He is always genial, flowing and sometimes interesting. His great fault was that he never understood the rebellion, or how it was to be encountered. It would seem as if he had not yet found out. I doubt if he will in this world."

Mr. SUMNER spoke long and pleasantly about literary celebrities. But I shall report one remark only, as it refers to CARLYLE's "Niagara." "CARLYLE," he said, "seems to have changed from an evangelist into a vicegerent of the devil."

GEN. BUTLER.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1867.

On Saturday I took a trip to Gloucester to see Gen. BUTLER in his "Tent on the Beach." After a walk around the General's seaboard estate—which covers some fifty acres—we talked about public affairs. BUTLER, like GRANT, is a great smoker; but, unlike him, he talks as he smokes; and as he smoked and talked, I wrote the notes of which I have made use in the letter subjoined. The conversation, of course, soon turned on political subjects, and I asked him his views of the present situation.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

"Well," he said, "the situation would be sufficiently alarming if it was certain that JOHNSON was acting from purpose and plan, and not from obstinacy and personal ill-will. If he could be calculated upon, as another man might be, one would say that these acts in removing STANTON, SHERIDAN and SICKLES were part of a plan to take control of the Government, upon the theory that the legislation of Congress was unconstitutional, and therefore not binding upon the Executive. His course would seem to indicate that putting Gen. GRANT into the War Department and exhibiting him as obeying and carrying out his orders, was to familiarize the army to obedience to JOHNSON's commands, and to show them that the highest officer must be, in military affairs, subservient to his will. But the imbecility and wavering of the President heretofore relieves the country from any pressing belief of danger. JOHNSON lacks courage and capacity. If he should reorganize his Cabinet, and put at the head of it a man like BLACK, who has both courage and capacity, then, indeed, in view of the belief that would be engendered by the probable turn of the elections in some of the States in the Fall, that a Conservative reaction had begun—then one could easily predict the probable turn of events. But now we are in the condition of the sportsman who refused to match his blood horse for a race with the farmer's old white bull, because no man could tell how fast a lop-horned bull would run."

MR. BLACK.

I asked the General if he knew Mr. BLACK personally, and what he thought of him.

"Yes," he said, "I know BLACK. I have met him at the bar. I knew him somewhat when he was in BUCHANAN's Cabinet. He is a man of decided genius—erratic, bold, and of quick perceptions, and with strong reliance upon his own powers. He believes thoroughly in the unconstitutionality of the war, and the consequent illegality of every act of legislation growing out of it. Not doubting on these points, he would have no hesitancy in following his plans to their logical sequence, which would be, of course, that Congress was an illegal body, its acts without binding force or effect, and that it was the duty of the President to save the Government by an exercise of executive power, and that such action would be conservative and not revolutionary; and if he was in the Government I believe he would shape its course to that end, under the full conviction that he was acting according to the Constitution, and for the best interests of the country. This, with him, would be true conversatism. He looks upon any other, and of course the Congressional reconstruction, as revolutionary and tending to despotism. Upon his accession to the cabinet I should look for great peril to the country, because there is no man so dangerous as he will be—acting courageously in support of the wrong, under the conviction that he is in the right."

I remarked here: "You seem to regard him as likely to be the American Strafford?"

"Yes," said Butler, in his decisive way, "I do."

GRANT'S POSITION.

I then asked what he thought of Gen. GRANT's position in the Cabinet.

"GRANT," he said, "has taken upon himself a very difficult and dangerous *rôle*. If he can carry himself safely through it, I shall give him credit for more ability than I have ever been inclined to do. He has not the excuse that he acted under orders. As a military officer he could not be ordered to take a purely civil office, as the office of Secretary of War is. Such an appointment would be simply a request. And nobody saw more clearly the difference between a request and an order than GRANT, when he instructed SHERIDAN that STANBERY's opinion, then published by the Commander-in-Chief for the guidance of the district commanders, was not an order, and, therefore, as military men, they were not bound by it, but could follow their own judgment. Yet his friends claim for him that he has twice, in his own person, construed the President's request into an order—first, when invited to 'swing round the circle,' and again, when invited to the war office, *ad interim*. If GRANT accepted the war office from the motive to interpose his high position and personal efforts to save the country from the illegal and usurpation

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS.

Coal Gas—Extent of the Business in the Metropolis.

Every inhabitant of the City is familiarized, in his habitual journeyings up and down town, with the aspect of one or more of those great black plate-iron reservoirs that loom up in the vicinity of the gas works, in the graceful shape of the crown of a man's hat. Few, however, have any conception of the real number and capacity of these reservoirs, or of the magnitude and variety of the apparatus employed in filling them with the illuminating gas which is almost indispensable to life in a great city. We have in this City and its immediate suburbs, not less than half a score of gas companies, and employ at least forty of the enormous gas-holders referred to, in supplying our dwellings, streets, stores, &c., with light. The forty gas-holders average fully 250,000 cubic feet in capacity, making an aggregate storage for gas to the amount of 10,000,000 cubic feet; and these are constantly increasing in number and size. The Manhattan Company has a new receiver nearly finished, the Metropolitan will build another next year, and the Brooklyn Gas Company is building the largest gas-holder ever constructed in this country, with the exception of two or three in Philadelphia and St. Louis. A great number of retorts, certainly exceeding 3,000, each of a capacity for a charge of say 240 pounds of coal, are employed in the distillation of gas by the several companies. It is safe to say that 1,500,000,000 cubic feet of gas are manufactured and sold in the City and suburbs annually, making a total gas bill of between four and five million dollars.

OUR GAS COMPANIES.

The City of New-York is divided between four gaslight companies: The New-York, Manhattan, Metropolitan and Harlem. The first and pioneer of these commenced successful operations in 1827, when the present northern boundary of its district, Grand-street, was far up town. It uses six gas-holders and over 500 retorts. Three years later (1830) the Manhattan Gaslight Company was incorporated, its district being finally settled between Grand and Thirty-fourth streets. This has since become the principal district of the city, and the Manhattan is the mammoth Company, doing about as much business as all the other companies in the city and suburbs put together. It has 18 great gas-holders and 1,900 retorts, and is furnished and managed in a complete and superior manner, probably not surpassed in the world. Consumers within its district have the benefit of a restriction in its charter upon the price of gas, which is not allowed to exceed $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet, a price at which it is alleged the Company has made no profit since the beginning of the rebellion. The Metropolitan Gaslight Company, now about four years established, has the district from Thirty-fourth to Seventy-ninth-street, geographically about the same as that of the "Manhattan," but at present sparsely built, and extremely hard of tillage in the peculiar manner of gas companies, being largely covered with rock, in which gas mains cannot be laid without great cost. The Company has some 300 retorts and four gas-holders. The Harlem Company has the district from Seventy-ninth-street to Harlem River. Its works are at the foot of Two Hundred and Fourth-street, on the Harlem River, from which gas is carried in opposite directions, on the west to a reservoir in the vicinity of King's Bridge and Washington Heights, and on the east to the two Harlem reservoirs.

Brooklyn has three gas companies: The Williamsburgh Company, the original Brooklyn Company and the "Citizens'," formed in South Brooklyn some half dozen years ago as a popular opposition, but soon after run down by merciless competition from the old Company, and forced to divide the city with them on Atlantic-street, and of course to conform to the highest existing price. The price of gas at the Brooklyn Company's office during the "war" was $1 25 per thousand for all streets where the Citizens' Company had mains. The "citizens," as their manner is, eagerly accepted the insidious gratuity of gas at less than cost, although knowing it was intended only to slaughter their own Company and restore the monopoly; and the consequence is that they have to pay what the victors please, for the rest of their lives, and nobody pities them. But it was edifying to transact business with the Brooklyn Company pending the hostilities. Consumers (on competed streets) seemed to themselves translated or transfigured in the gas office. Such distinguished consideration was never before lavished upon poor private people in any corporation office since corporations were invented. That is all over now, and the humbled customers find themselves but men, and hardly that, in the magisterial presence of the Company's clerks. The price is now $3 50. But this is episodical; we merely meant to say that the central ("Brooklyn") company has three gas-holders and is building a fourth, while the other two companies have one each. The several gas works of the minor suburbs on the New Jersey side, &c., make up the aggregate we stated in the outset. The People's Gas Company, lately organized, has secured the works at Hunter's Point, and the right to lay its mains in all the streets of Brooklyn, with a view to introduce improved processes and cheaper gas, of which we shall have more to say.

Boston was some five years ahead of New York in the introduction of gas, having started the first successful works on this continent in 1822, although efforts had previously been made in Baltimore. Since then, a period of forty-five years, the number of companies has increased to between five and six hundred. We now propose to give our readers a general comparative view of the principles and methods of manufacturing the several kinds of gas, with the latest improvements in use or projected, and such information as we find of interest to both manufacturers and consumers.

CHEMISTRY OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

The chemical source and nature of all artificial lights, from the pine torch of the savage, the ruddy blaze of the old chimney corner, and the oil lamp, to the chimneyed kerosene burner, the city gas-light and the latest naphthalized air-light, are one and the same; differing not in the constituents of the fuel, but only in the conditions and proportions in which they are found; not even in the principles of the apparatus, but only in the more or less rude fashion in which it is formed and applied to the purpose. In the matter of light, there is literally nothing new under the sun, until we come to the electric and metallic lights, which are not yet reduced to economical purposes.

Hydrogen and carbon, in varying proportions, constitute all oils, animal, vegetable or mineral, so-called; all woods, all coals; in short, all fuels and sources of light in popular use, just so far as they are adapted to their purpose. They form, as they are found combined in nature, a great variety of what are called hydro-carbon oils, in different conditions; solidified as in coals and woods and animal fat, from most of which they may be melted or expressed in the liquid form; liquefied, as in the oil-wells, or gaseous as in certain reservoirs of nature and of art, and as in flame. In every apparatus for obtaining light, from the most primitive to the most modern, these oils are employed, and that in substantially the same way—that of distillation to gas, which is afterward heated by its own combustion to a luminous color. A burning pine-knot or a coal fire is a gas manufactory, no less than the Manhattan Works of New-York, working the same materials by substantially the same process. In either case the luminous flame is nothing but the vapor of a more or less volatile oil, vaporized as water is by heat, invisible while chemically undisturbed, but in the energy of decomposition and recomposition (effected at certain temperatures by the affinity of both its constituents for oxygen) throwing off those intense thrills or waves of motion which give the several sensations and effects of light and heat. The difference is, that the gas works, so called, preserve the vapors they raise, while the pine-knot or candle consumes them as fast as evolved. The gas works, again, separate the light vapors which will retain their gaseous form at ordinary temperatures when once set free, from the heavy vapors which will return or condense to the liquid or solid state the moment they are cooled. The latter they sell as coal tar, and the former they store in vast receivers and conduct in multitudes of pipes to our dwellings. In short, to light a gas-jet is like lighting a candle or a lamp at a distance of perhaps miles from its wick, just as, on a very much smaller scale, children amuse themselves with the seeming magic of relighting a just-extinguished candle at a distance of half an inch from the wick.

PECULIAR ADVANTAGES OF GAS-LIGHTS.

The improvement effected by the gas works over the primitive torch, candle or lamp, consists, in two words, in preserving and purifying the luminous gases. Incidentally, also, the consumption of these gases is wonderfully economized by separating from them the impurities which in burning crude fuel, more than half destroy the luminous effect even of its light-giving constituents, and also by saving a great part of that which goes off from lamps unconsumed. The way in which these impurities operate, will be not the least curious part of our story further on. According to a recent calculation by Prof. Frankland, the eminent English chemist, it appears that the best London gas, from cannel coal, costs the consumer for a given amount of light, only about two-fifths as much as petroleum, one-seventh as much as sperm oil, one-eleventh as much as tallow candles, one-twenty-sixth as much as sperm candles, and one-twenty-ninth as much as wax candles. The best gas is the cheapest; the ordinary coal gas costing nearly fifty per cent. more, light for light, than the cannel. Owing to the high cost of cannel coal in American ports, our gas companies now mix but a small proportion of cannel in the materials of their gas, (one-fourth in the Winter and none in the Summer,) so that the illuminating power of American gas is inferior to the best British, while its price, like that of most commodities, is much higher. Relatively to other lights, American coal gas does not cost so much more than English, and it is much cheaper than any other illuminant here known, if we except the product of the new oil-gas machines; yet it will not, perhaps, quite sustain the astonishingly favorable comparisons above quoted from Prof. Frankland. It is true that the gas bills of most consumers are much higher than they would pay for petroleum or candle light, if they used it; but this is because nobody who has access to gas will consent to burn it so sparingly as to make but the dim light of a lamp or candle. If they did so their gas bills would be very close to nothing—always supposing the meter to be in order and the pipes everywhere tight.

It is impossible, however, on the other hand, to divide gas into small candle flames so as to give as much light per cubic foot as is realized from full burners, as the larger the volume of the jet, its proper proportions being preserved, the greater is the illuminating power in proportion to the gas consumed; otherwise a single jet might be divided into fifteen, each equal to a sperm candle, and costing but one mill per hour. Prof. Frankland found that the illuminating power of a very fine gas, equal to 31½ candles at five feet per hour, when burned at three-tenths of a foot per hour, or about one-seventeenth the ordinary rate, was reduced to the equivalent of 3.3 candles per cubic foot per hour, or less than one candle for the three-tenths of a foot actually consumed, and little more than one-half the proportional illuminating power of the full burner. At this proportion we might, with proper burners, get nearly eight separate candles out of one fifteen-candle burner, at a cost of nearly two mills each per hour. It is a curious fact, asserted by the learned Professor, and evident from the test above quoted, that if five hundred feet of gas per hour were appropriated to light a theatre, the illumination would be far more brilliant if the gas could all be burned in one enormous flame, of proper form and pressure, than if distributed in a hundred jets, as at present; or, the excess of brilliancy being reduced, the same proportion in the cost of gas would be saved. The impossibility, by any known means, of equalizing the illumination in all parts of the theatre, renders the suggestion of no practical use.

QUALITY OF GAS-LIGHTS, AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.

The standard of American gas is superior to that of London in point of illuminating power, the latter being, for a burner emitting five cubic feet of gas per hour, a light equivalent to that of twelve sperm candles burning at the rate of 120 grains each per hour. But the London standard is low, Paris and Vienna alone among the great capitals being so dimly lighted. Berlin and Birmingham have fifteen-candle gas, which is the maximum standard professed by the New-York gas companies. Manchester and Liverpool go up to twenty-two. But the Scotch alone seem really to appreciate a first-rate article; for Edinburgh, Glasgow and Greenock have twenty-eight candle gas, Inverness twenty-five, Paisley and Hawick thirty, and Aberdeen crowns the list with burners of thirty-five candle power, each quite equal to two and one-third of ours. These statements are from the latest and best chemical authorities. High illuminating power depends in part upon the use of the (to us) expensive cannel coal; and so far as this is the case, of course the gas would not be materially cheaper, or might even be dearer, for a given effect, in consequence of the improvement. But in England the difference in the cost of coal need not be a controlling consideration, while the perfection of apparatus and of skill and honesty in manufacturing and refining the gas constitute mainly the honorable distinction of the Scotch over the London and Paris gas companies. We shall see, before we have done with the subject, precisely how modes of manufacture affect the illuminating power of the gas. We have reason to think that our processes, in New-York for instance, will compare favorably with those of London at least: for the reason that being in a manner compelled to use inferior materials, our manufacturers are put to their skill to produce a tolerable article. We shall examine the chemical composition of good gas, and the useful and deleterious ingredients of various coals, together with the means of securing the former in right proportions, and of getting rid of the latter. Meanwhile we conclude this article by explaining the photometer, by means of which the exact comparative illuminating power of any light is determined.

THE TESTING OF GAS—THE PHOTOMETER.

The essential part of the photometer is a sheet of translucent paper, prepared by saturation with spermaceti dissolved in turpentine or benzole, with the exception of a spot in the centre, where it is left in its opaque original state. The comparatively opaque spot appears darker than the rest when the sheet is more strongly illuminated from behind than on the side toward the eye, and whiter than the rest when the illumination is strongest on the side toward the eye; while at the point of equal illumination on both sides it becomes undistinguishable, the whole disc appearing white. The test-paper being adjusted to that point between the two lights where this equalization of effects is observed, the difference of distance for equal effects is made to measure the relative power of the lights, the effects being understood, by an easily-demonstrated law, to vary according to the squares of the distances.

To facilitate the comparison the candle and the gas-light are mounted at opposite ends of a graduated beam, on which slides a carriage supporting the test-paper, with an index pointing downward to the candle figures on the scale. The apparatus is placed in a darkened room, the walls of which are painted black, and here the proper officer of the gas company takes observations daily of the quality of the gas. In the Manhattan Works thirty observations are taken at half-minute intervals, and the average of these is taken for the result, in order to correct the inequalities and variations of effect which cannot be avoided. A standard candle, manufactured with great care expressly for the purpose by a London concern, is employed, and the first precaution is to take the weight of the candle, fairly burning, at the moment when the experiment commences, in order to determine, by subsequent weighing, exactly how much of the candle has been consumed, the standard being 120 grains per hour, or 30 in the fifteen minutes. At the same time the gas burned is measured by a delicate meter, and its flow steadied by a governor, the object being to keep as nearly as possible to the standard of five feet per hour, and to make exact allowance in calculating the result for any variation on either hand from the standard of consumption. In the latest improved apparatus, exhibited by Dr. Frankland in his recent lectures on gas, a translucent disc of paper is used, with a mirror so adjusted as to exhibit both sides of the paper at once, and thus show the equalization of effect by the approximation of both sides to an opaque whiteness and identity of color.

TENNESSEE.

Political News and Prospects—East Tennessee Railroads—Crops—General Condition of the People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Knoxville, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1867.

Gov. Brownlow has announced his determination to adhere to the Franchise Law, and from this time forward the disfranchised element must await his good pleasure before they shall be restored to the rights of citizenship. The last Legislature was empowered by the Convention of 1865 to determine what should be the status of the rebel element in the State. The first session, which was held in the year 1865-66, passed a Franchise Law which was proved to be too lenient to insure perfect protection to the loyal element. Accordingly the second session, which met in the Winter of 1866-67, amended the law, making it more sweeping in its disabilities. Under this amended law the late election was held, and it answered fully its purpose. With the blacks enfranchised, and a majority of the whites in his favor, it was understood that Gov. Brownlow would pursue a more liberal policy; convene the Legislature empowered to act on the franchise question to restore all citizens to the ballot before its power reverted. He has, on the contrary, declared himself opposed to any innovation upon the present law, so there is no means through which the law can be repealed save through the people and a new Convention. The question is one of policy. The Governor chooses to maintain the present law. Experience must test the wisdom of that choice.

The Franchise Law is a question of policy. There is one other law enacted amid the excitement of the times which is too serious in its results to be trifled with. The law which prescribes that disfranchisement is a cause for challenge in impaneling jurors, is a law which is undermining the very foundations of our civil liberty. Those who can estimate and appreciate the great value of a pure judiciary and a faithful and just administration of the law, can well understand how such a law is dangerous to the dearest rights of every freeman. It fills the jury-box with partisans, it drags into every issue joined in the judicial tribunals political prejudice and passion, and makes the temple of justice the resort where passion achieves its most baneful triumphs. It provokes corruption and renders the trial by jury a gross mockery. Men are brought into the Courts to have their rights of property and their personal liberty determined by their political opponents. This is most unfortunate just now when there are so many suits in our Courts which involve political questions. Judges of integrity and legal talent can rise above the petty questions of partisan policy, but the mass of men are greatly prejudiced, and should not be tempted.

The bad effects of this law are too apparent to merit comment. The present Legislature should see to it at once that this law is amended and the purity and freedom of the law power restored.

The struggle for the Senatorship grows warmer. Candidates are multiplying and the result is doubtful. Maynard's record, it is alleged, is not clean enough. The Stokes men charge that he was on the fence too long as between Johnson and Congress, and that he did not jump until it was certain which was the people's side. Col. Stokes was one of the first to take sides in the issue between the President and Congress, and his friends claim great advantage on that ground. Certain it is that the man elected will be a Radical out and out. Hon. Seth J. W. Luckey, now and for many years a worthy chancellor, is also a candidate. Judge Luckey is a gentleman of high character, fine ability, and would make a Senator worthy of the position and the people he would represent. He was always an Anti-Slavery man in principle, and was one of the foremost men in the Convention that amended the Constitution many years ago to advocate gradual emancipation. It is likely that amid the contest between the politicians, Judge Luckey will be the successful man.

Recent visits to some of the richest agricultural counties in the State enable me to give an intelligible opinion as to the crops. The wheat crop has not proved to be as valuable as was at first expected. The grain is well filled and the yield is much better than it has been for many years. Corn is the great product of East Tennessee. In the river bottoms the yield will be as heavy as last year, which was the most abundant crop raised for many years. In the uplands the dry season has disappointed the estimate provoked by the fine Spring season. The crop, though not quite as heavy as that of last season, will be much over the average. I rode through corn on the Lord Napier farm in Cocke County which was three feet above my head when on a high horse. I saw a field of one hundred acres in the same valley—the French Broad Valley—which will yield one hundred bushels to the acre. These two articles—corn and wheat—are the staple products. A great portion of the corn is fed to stock, and East Tennessee has been the smoke-house and pork-house for the South for many a year. The hog cholera has frightened the farmers now, and the pork trade will be light. One farmer in the French Broad Valley lost seventy head of fine large hogs in a few days. Others have lost in proportion, so that there will not be one half the usual number of hogs fattened.

The fruit crop will not be heavy. Last year the peach crop of East Tennessee was the best paying fruit crop ever raised. Peaches are, in some counties, scarce this year. Apples are scarce, and ripen slowly.

There is an effort being made in various portions of the State to induce emigrants to come to Tennessee and settle. To this end emigration societies have been organized, and in some places agents have been appointed to visit Europe, and invite the attention of emigrants to the natural advantages of Tennessee. A society is organized in this city, and circulars and pamphlets are being prepared setting forth the many advantages which this portion of the State offers.

One of the most gratifying proofs of the healthy recuperation of East Tennessee is the steady and substantial progress of the internal improvements, some of which were planned and begun before the war. The administration of Gov. Brownlow has been exceedingly liberal on this subject, and the result is that the citizens, with the State aid, have undertaken various improvements which, when completed, will be of great importance to East Tennessee. The more fertile and extensive valleys have been heretofore practically inaccessible, save by a very uncertain and unsafe river navigation. Some of these valleys are now being opened by the railroad system, now being completed. The largest and most fertile valley in all of East Tennessee, and I may well say in all the South, is the famous French Broad Valley, watered by the French Broad, Nolachucky and Pigeon rivers. In this valley are found some of the richest bottom lands in all the southern country. A yield of one hundred bushels of corn to the acre is not uncommon to this valley, and there has been raised as high as one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre, and this without any enriching of the soil or rotation of crops. Hundreds of thousands of bushels of corn have been kept by farmers in this valley until the Winter freshets would raise the rivers so that their crops could be boated to market. The great flood of last March washed away great quantities of corn thus awaiting transportation. This valley is now reached by the Morristown and Charleston Railroad, which will be in running order to the heart of this valley by the first of December. This road is a part of the through line from Cincinnati to Charleston, and will soon be completed to Point Rock, on the North Carolina line, where it will connect with a road from Morganton and Asheville, which is now under contract. The northern half of the road from Knoxville to the Kentucky line is nearly completed, and will connect at the State line with a branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which will again connect with a Cincinnati branch at Danville, Ky. These two roads are opening out other fertile valleys in addition to the French Broad Valley, which will give to East Tennessee farmers a good market for all their harvests, an advantage they have never had. In addition to these two railroads there are others building—one from Knoxville South to Rabund Gap—which is a part of the air line road from Cincinnati to Charleston. This road taps the Little Tennessee River Valley, which is fertile and a great corn valley. This road will be running to Maryville, sixteen miles south, by the 1st of January next. Another road is building southward toward Morganton, North Carolina, from a point on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, near Bristol.

In connection with these railroads, turnpikes are building between the county towns of the principal counties, which will be of even greater value to the mass of the people than the railroads. These improvements are all of a substantial and valuable nature, and will do East Tennessee a great good. These improvements are going on now and have been going on during the political struggles of the year, when your readers supposed this people were fighting with each other as did the guerrillas and bushwhackers of the war. I dare say that no people have done so much to raise themselves from the prostration and impoverishment of the war as the people of East Tennessee.

No people have done so much for themselves as the people of East Tennessee, and their present prosperity is their reward. The whole country gives striking proof of this prosperity. More land is under cultivation in East Tennessee to-day, than was ever cultivated in any one year before the war. The cities and towns are building up more rapidly now than ever before, and on every hand the work goes on. These facts are of interest and commend themselves to every man who has any interest in the prosperity of the South. Tennessee is on the high way to future greatness, and will make rapid progress if her rulers and people act with moderation and judgment.

Judge Patterson, the son-in-law of President Johnson, has made some land purchases in Greene County, near the President's old home, and it is understood that the President purposes "retiring" to this retreat after the 4th of March, 1869. The land has some valuable improvements upon it in the shape of mills, and is considered a valuable place.

OMEGA.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Basis or General Plan for the Government of the City of New-York, Submitted to the Constitutional Convention by the Citizens' Association.

1. The Common Council shall consist of two Boards—a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Councilmen.

2. The Board of Aldermen shall be constituted as at present.

3. The Board of Councilmen shall be composed of five members from each Councilmanic District, who shall receive a salary of $500 each per annum, in lieu of carriage hire and all other expenses.

The qualification of members of the Board of Councilmen shall be the payment, for two years previous to the election, of taxes of property of the taxable value at least $30,000.

This qualification shall be additional to those at present existing.

The qualification of electors of this Board shall be the payment, for two years previous to the election, of taxes on property of the taxable value of at least $5,000.

This qualification shall be additional to those at present existing.

4. All ordinances and resolutions involving, directly or indirectly, the expenditure of money, or the disposition of the corporate property, shall require the votes of three-fourths of the members elected to each Board; but no ordinance or resolution passed by one Board shall be acted upon by the other Board before ten days shall have elapsed.

5. The Mayor shall be elected as at present, or shall be chosen in such other manner as the Legislature, from time to time, may provide.

6. The Mayor shall possess an absolute veto power over all ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council.

He shall hold his office for two years, and shall receive a salary of $15,000 per annum.

The Mayor, each head of Department, and every member of the Common Council of the City of New-York, shall be liable, upon the complaint of three freeholders, to be examined before a Judge of the Supreme Court, in respect to any alleged delinquency, in the manner provided by the laws of 1866, for the examination of members or officers of the Board of Health.

7. "All county, city, town, village or other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for in this Constitution shall be elected by the electors of such counties, cities, towns, villages or districts, or of some division thereof, or appointed in such manner as the Legislature may direct."

8. The Mayor of the City of New-York shall possess the power of removing for cause, the Commissioners or head officers of all boards and departments established therein, or in districts including said City, and all other officers in said City or districts appointed by the Governor or Legislature, except judicial officers, opportunity for being heard being given to such Commissioner or officer.

9. The Mayor shall possess the power to appoint and to remove the Corporation Counsel, and all other heads of departments in the local government whose appointment or removal shall not be otherwise provided for by law.

10. The Governor of the State, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the Comptroller or chief financial officer of cities; such officer shall hold office for six years unless sooner removed by the Governor.

11. The Commissions and Boards established by the Legislature in the City of New-York, or in districts embracing the same, shall make quarterly reports to the Mayor and Common Council of said City.

12. A vote or resolution of censure by the Common Council of the City of New-York upon any such Commission or Board established in the said City, or in a district embracing the same, shall necessitate an investigation into the affairs thereof by the Mayor of said City.

13. The powers and duties of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York are hereby transferred to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the said Board of Supervisors and all distinctions between the City and County of New-York are hereby abolished, and the Corporation now known as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall hereafter be known as "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City and County of New-York."

14. All annual taxes to be raised from the estates in the City and County of New-York shall be authorized by local juries of taxpayers, as follows: Two hundred and fifty taxpayers, paying taxes on property of the taxable value of not less than $20,000, shall be summoned by the Mayor of the City, from among whom, in the presence of the presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, twenty-four shall be selected by lot, who shall sit as a jury.

Before them every branch of the local government, including all Boards and Commissions, shall be by law compelled to present their budgets, and any taxpayer may appear and oppose the amounts asked for, giving his reasons for so doing. A majority of the jury shall determine, after hearing all sides, the sums necessary to be raised for all local purposes, in the City and County of New-York, and their decision shall be final.

15. The District-Attorney of the City of New-York shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor.

16. All Judicial officers in the City and County of New-York shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold office during good behavior.

17. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City and County of New-York are prohibited from making donations of the public moneys or property.

18. There shall be created in the City and County of New-York a department to inaugurate and maintain a system of wharves and piers commensurate with the wants of said City.

19. There shall be created in the City of New-York a Department or Board of Public Works, into which shall be consolidated the Street Department and the Croton Aqueduct Department, to have the exclusive construction, custody and care of all public works in said City, except the wharves and piers.

20. The Legislature shall make it a penal offence for any officer of the Coporation of the City and County of New-York to receive to his own use, directly or indirectly, any interest or pecuniary consideration upon or from the money of said Corporation in his custody, and suitable provisions shall be made for depositing said funds in the bank or banks in the City of New-York, (giving adequate security therefor,) that shall agree to allow the said Corporation the largest percentage or interest thereon.

21. The existing checks, in the charter, upon corrupt legislation, should be retained.

22. Persons carrying on business in the City of New-York, and paying taxes therein, but residing elsewhere, shall have the right to vote at municipal elections in said City, and for such purpose shall be considered as residents of the districts in which their places of business are located.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1867.

Respectfully submitted,

James Brown, Peter Cooper, Benj. W. Bonney, Jas. Bogardus Johnson, Edwin Hoyt, Murray Hoffman, Wm. M. Vermilye, Nathaniel Sands, Willard Parker, Geo. F. Noyes, J. F. D. Lanier, Robert L. Stuart, Benj. D. Silliman, Alex. Hamilton, Jr., John Taylor Johnston, John E. Williams, James M. Constable, Samuel S. Constant, Joseph F. Daly, A. R. Wetmore, Le Grand Lockwood, John A. Weeks, Moses H. Grinnell, Geo. S. Coe, Wm. D. Morgan, Jacob A. Westervelt, H. S. Terbell, Chas. N. Talbot, Wm. H. Guion, Barnet L. Solomon, Wm. A. Booth, Wm. B. Dinsmore, Charles Tracy, Horatio Allen, Samuel Willetts, Theodore W. Riley, Paul Spofford, Thomas J. Powers, James Lenox, Richard M. Henry, Robert Colgate, James K. Place, William H. Fogg, Seth B. Hunt, Geo. A. Wicks, Thomas H. Faile, Paul N. Spofford, Wm. Wood, Moses G. Baldwin, Peter Moller, Howard Potter, Stewart Brown, Allan McLane, Charles H. Marshall, John S. Williams, Charles H. Ludington, Matthew P. Read, Joseph W. Alsop, John H. Sherwood, William Bloodgood, William F. Cary, David Stewart, William Oothout, Committee appointed by the Citizens' Association to prepare a basis or general plan for the local government of the City of New-York.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Waco (Texas) *Register* says that Capt. Emerson, commandant of the post, took possession of the factory belonging to the Waco Manufacturing Company, together with the houses and lands adjacent and belonging thereto; the books, papers, and in fact, everything belonging to, or claimed by, the Company; also, the large saw and flouring mill and foundry, recently put in operation, and in which the Company claims a third interest. The seizures were made in the name of the United States Government, and by order of Gen. Griffin. Dr. J. H. Frain has been placed in charge of everything belonging to the Company, and under his supervision the operations of the mill and factory will go on as usual. The *Register* gives no clue to the cause of the seizure, but it was supposed that it results from the supposed interest of the Ex-Confederacy in the institution.

A correspondent of the Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* describes a Republican Convention in the following forcible and elegant style: "In a County (?) Convention of the Conservative (?) wing of the Rad order, held lately in the City of Van Buren, I saw a strange gathering of creatures: Anti-Anglo-Saxo-mongrels—Africo-merino wool-headed monsters; one Albino, a *martial*-looking fellow; another fellah who was all the time a bowin'; a hog and sich like wallowers. And among them they got up a pow-wow which they called a devilbiss. Presiding over this menagerie was a puffer."

Of the Border State Impartial Suffrage Convention at Baltimore on the 12th inst., the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* says: "We regard it as of vast importance that the Unionists of Tennessee should be fully represented in this Convention. We expect the result of its deliberations to be pregnant with importance to the loyal men of the South, and trust our friends will attend its deliberations. Such a Convention, without Tennessee represented would be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out."

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* says: "We hear of as many as a half-dozen prominent men of the Republican Party whose claims will be urged as the successor of Judge Patterson in the United States Senate. Any of them will make a Senator acceptable to our party, and we trust a choice will be made without getting up any strife. What the loyal people want is a Senator raised in the Republican faith, and they want him elected without any strife or contention."

An old gentleman in Arkansas recently presented himself for registration with his two sons, and the eldest of the latter was asked by the clerk if he could write. "No, Sir," chimed in the old man, "I am happy to say my sons cannot read or write. When I was a boy my parents sent me to school, and after I had got a little start in the world I indorsed a note for a man, and it cost me all my property. I then made up my mind that no child of mine should learn to write."

Gen. Thomas was in Lexington, Ky., a few days since, and the *Statesman* of that place says he was asked why he did not go to New-Orleans. His reply was that he did not want to go. He was then asked why he did not want to go. "Because," he replied, "those men down there did not appreciate the honest efforts of an honest man to restore their country to peace and quietness."

The time for completing registration in Little Rock County, Ark., expired on the 31st ult. The blacks outnumber the whites nearly two to one in the city, township and county. Many white citizens, especially young men, neglected to register. In Lafayette County, in the same State, the result of registration was, whites 583, blacks 926.

The Grenada (Miss.) *Sentinel*, of the 24th ult., has the following: "We understand that Hon. James L. Alcorn will address our citizens on the 5th of September next, in favor of military reconstruction. We want him to come on. His speech will make more anti-convention voters than a hundred speeches against it."

The Republican State Executive Committee of Mississippi have changed the place of holding the State Convention of the 10th of September from Vicksburgh to Jackson. This was done at the request of many delegates from the interior counties, who prefer going to Jackson rather than Vicksburgh.

Hon. Judge T. Swann, of Jackson, Miss., formerly Clerk of the High Court of Errors and Appeals in that State, declared himself, in a speech last week, an out-and-out Republican, and said that if his principles were good he was not ashamed of them and wanted them declared from the housetops.

The Mobile *Times* says that notwithstanding the culpable leniency of the military Mayor, there is a probability that the negroes recently appointed on the Police will all be discharged for sleeping while on duty.

The freedmen of Adams County, Miss., having refused to work on the roads, the post commandant at Natchez, Major Biddle, informs them that they must do it or pay an equivalent in money.

Gen. Ord has caused the arrest of an officer charged with complicity in the recent destruction of the office of the Arkansas *Constitutional Eagle*, and has ordered an investigation.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Major-Gen. Richard N. Bowerman announces that he has assumed command of the First Division Maryland National Guard, and that he has appointed Wm. H. Taylor to be Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, with the rank of Colonel; Frederick W. Simon to be Division Inspector, with the rank of Colonel, and Thomas E. Kemp to be Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Major. These gentlemen all served in the Union army during the rebellion.

The style of some portions of the Canadian Press is quite lively at present. For instance, the *Minerve* says: "Who will vote for the young *débauché*? Who will vote for the window-breaker? the man condemned to hard labor? the City Councillor whose oath was not worth one copper? the knave who cheated an honest workingman, and tried to corrupt the Corporation in order to pocket his money?"

The Bergan County (N. J.) Grand Jury found six bills of indictment against Sigler, Keeper of the Paterson Almshouse, two for false imprisonment, two for maltreatment, and two for assault and battery. The City of Paterson, through the Mayor and Aldermen, has also been indicted for maintaining the Almshouse nuisance.

The Staff of Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, have presented him with a valuable silver table-service, previous to his retirement from office.

Gen. Longstreet was in Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, on his way to Northern New-England.

War Claims of Maine on the General Government.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Sept. 3.

Among the laborious duties of the Governor this year especial attention has been given to the prosecution of the claim of the State of Maine against the General Government for expenses in raising troops for the late war. Nothing had been obtained from the General Government on this account since Jan. 14, 1862. The amount of our claim at the beginning of the present year was $702,849 82. Of this there has been allowed and paid $556,164 22, leaving a balance suspended and disallowed of $146,685 60, the items of which are State bounty, sanitary and medical services, soldiers enlisted but not mustered, &c. This balance, together with a supplementary account of some $100,000, is being strenuously pressed upon the attention of the authorities at Washington by the Governor.

Of the sum already paid over $357,702 10 have been applied to cancel the direct tax of $420,826 laid on the State by the General Government in 1861. The balance, $198,462 12, has been paid in to the State Treasury and applied according to the provisions of the acts of 1865 and 1866.

Robbery in a Chicago Bank—$5,000 Stolen.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 31.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon John Grosse, a German, who has long been employed by the Mechanics' National Bank, at the corner of La Salle and Lake streets, as messenger, was sent to the Merchants' Union Express Company's office with a package containing $5,000, to be forwarded to Cedar Rapids, Iowa. When he first came up to the receiving-desk the clerk was engaged for a few moments before being ready to wait upon him. Recognizing him and the probable character of his errand, the clerk asked him for his money. The old gentleman replied: "You have it, haven't you?" The clerk assured him that he had not. Two strangers had been seen at the desk, one on either side of Grosse, a few moments before. The one on his right turned to him with the interrogatory: "Is that the People's Dispatch?" pointing to the opposite side of the room. The old man partially turned around, to look in the direction indicated, and replying affirmatively, the man walked away. Upon resuming his position at the desk his package of money, which had been lying by his left hand, was gone. The stranger on his left had also disappeared. The money was stolen, and neither of the thieves have been arrested.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY BOND ROBBERY.

Additional Testimony by Mrs. Gilchrist—How the Bag Containing the Bonds Was Conveyed to Elmira.

Proceedings in the matter of the alleged robbery of bonds from the Royal Insurance Company were continued at the Tombs yesterday, before Justice Hogan.

On her re-direct examination, *Mrs. Griffin* said: Previous to my marriage I was head milliner in a store, and sang at two churches—Catholic and Protestant; had learned the millinery trade; was employed at Mrs. Wells' store, in Milford; I also taught vocal music; the occasion of my visit to Mrs. Pond was to teach her daughter to sing; my introduction to Mr. Griffin took place at Mrs. Pond's house; a lady lived in the other part of the house that did sewing for Griffin, and when giving one of my lessons there, he asked this lady, whose name is Mrs. Mason, to come into Mrs. Pond's and ask me if I would sing a song for him; I said I would, so he came into the room and Mrs. Pond introduced him to me; had no previous acquaintance with Mrs. Mason; never spoke to her before that time; I was a member of the Roman Catholic Church in Milford; my brother, brother-in-law and two sisters besides myself sang at the Church; Griffin told me he went into the Universalist Church one day to hear me sing; I remember of my father being in business three times for himself; at intervals he would sell out and work for others as an employe; he has almost always been in business for himself, not having a partner; the jail-keeper recommended me to Mrs. O'Brien's, in Montreal, to board; the house was considered a very respectable place; on hearing of a matter in which Mrs. Parent was concerned, I left the house as soon as I could find another respectable house to go to; in connection with the information which Griffin gave me concerning a house of a certain character kept by his first wife, he said she did so altogether against his wishes while he was in prison; he always felt bad about it, and as soon as he could he did away with it; he said he had been to the house himself only on flying visits; he communicated this intelligence to me after my marriage to him.

The objection of Mr. Graham to the questions concerning the house kept by Griffin's first wife was entered.

I sang at concert saloons previous to my marriage, for charitable purposes; I did not know when I was married to Griffin that he had ever been in prison; I was married at the house of a Catholic priest; his name was Fitzpatrick.

[Witness here read an affidavit she made in August last, and in answer to a question said it contained all she recollected at the time it was made.]

The affidavit was made from answers to questions asked me and statements I made.

Objected to by Mr. Graham, and objection noted.

Re-cross-examination—In my conversation with Mrs. Greig, Mrs. White and Mrs. Cremen concerning Noble's conduct toward Griffin, I might have said that my husband was displeased with Noble, and would see him about it; have no recollection of telling them of what my husband intended to do about the matter; or of telling them what additions I had made to my wardrobe since Dec. 10, 1866; do not know if Griffin, or Griffin and Knapp, presented the jailor at Montreal with a horse; when I left Mrs. Morrison's, at New-Haven, my brother accompanied me; he is now living at Worcester; his first name is Timothy; think he is not in business for himself; he lives with his family, I suppose; do not know what his business is.

Q.—When you lived in New-Haven, between about Oct. 15, 1865, and Jan. 3, 1866, were you not in destitute circumstances, and did you not draw, on account of wages, sums as low as fifteen or twenty cents at a time to administer to your wants?

Mr. Larocque objected to the question as irrelevant to the points at issue.

Mr. Graham said his object was to let his Honor know from what circumstances the witness fled, and what inducements she had to marry such a man as Griffin. Whatever testimony was adduced as to the destitution of the witness, went to her credit.

Objection entered.

Q.—Did you not borrow from your employer, Mr. Morrison, $10, and refuse to return the amount when asked to do so by him?

Objection made and entered.

The examination of Mrs. Griffin here closed. Before the witness left the stand Mr. Graham moved that her entire deposition be expunged, on the ground that her husband was implicated by the complaint as one of the participants of the crime charged upon Mr. Noble, and that in testifying against Mr. Noble she had testified and does testify against her husband, which is a violation of the rule of law, that in direct proceedings against husband or wife, neither can be witness for or against the other; also, that if her testimony was not entirely suppressed, that each and every part of it be expunged which tends to criminate in any way her own husband, Griffin; also, that each and every alleged act or declaration of Mrs. Noble, as testified to by Mrs. Griffin, be stricken out from the deposition, on the ground that Mrs. Noble's acts or declarations, particularly in the absence of Mr. Noble, are not receivable for or against him. Mr. Graham also stated that he intended to make a motion to dismiss the case on its merits, even if Mrs. Griffin's testimony was admitted.

Elizabeth Gilchrist, sworn; My husband's name is Robert Gilchrist; he resides in Bloomfield, New Jersey; I came to this country on the 11th of January 1850; I am Dan Noble's father's cousin; I am employed as nurse by Dr. Fisher; have pursued that occupation occasionally since my girlhood; in December 1866 I was nursing Mrs. Charles Davis, at Bloomfield; had been a frequent visitor at my cousin's up to December 10; I mean at John Noble's, Dan Noble's father; he was living at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Ninth-avenue; have been to Dan Noble's house two or three times in company with his mother previous to the 10th of December; Dan Noble was then living at 119 Mercer-street; his style of living was very good; they kept boarders; next visited New York after December last, somewhere about the first of February; went then to Dan Noble's house; Dan's mother was superintending the house and doing the cooking then, and that is why I went there; I staid from 12 o'clock till evening; I saw there that day Dan's mother and Mrs. Griffin; could not say if I saw Dan; never saw Mrs. Griffin before that occasion; also saw Tierney then, believe he was a boarder in the house; I believe Dan's brother and his wife were there; the next time I visited them was on the occasion of celebrating the birthday of Dan's grandmother; she was living in England; did not go anywhere but to Dan's house that day; I believe I staid till six o'clock the next morning; was in service at that time and did not mean to stay; on that visit I saw Dan's father and mother, Tierney, and other boarders I did not know; am pretty sure it was on the 14th of February, the time of my second visit, that I saw Mrs. Griffin at Dan's house; she was there when I arrived; at that time I don't think I heard any conversation between Mrs. Griffin and Noble; I next visited New York about the 6th or 7th of March; I then went to Dan's house, because both his father and mother were there then; came and went the same day; I then saw the old man and Dan's mother; also two or three people who were not introduced to me; supposed they were boarders of the house; I will make a correction and say that the two nights I staid in New York I slept at Dan's father's house; next came to New York on the 20th of March, when I entered Mrs. Noble's service; the arrangement was made on my previous visit at the house; was made with Mrs. Dan. Noble; went to Noble's in the capacity of nurse; they had five children, but only three were at home; I found there a woman who had bought Dan out, by the name of Kate Leary; also saw John Leary, and John Tierney and Maggie Dewitt; remained at the house till the 27th of March, when he started for Elmira; at the house in Mercer-street I slept in a room on the same floor as that occupied by Mrs. Noble; Maggie Dewitt slept with me; had seen her before, and been introduced to her at Dan's father's house during the Fall.

Q.—Did you observe anything unusual carried about her person by Maggie Dewitt in Dan Noble's house?

Counsel for defence objected to the queston, on the ground that Noble was not responsible for what Maggie Dewitt carried about her person.

The Court decided that that portion of the evidence which did not connect a transaction between Noble and Miss Dewitt would be stricken out.

Witness said: I saw Noble and Tierney enter Mrs. Noble's bedroom, and one of them had a bag under his arm; in two or three minutes Miss Dewitt was called into an inner room by Dan Noble; she went in and immediately came out and asked me for a needle and thread; I saw the same bag brought in by Noble in the afternoon sewed fast to Mrs. Dewitt's petticoat; Maggie took that part of the petticoat containing the bag, rolled it up and placed the petticoat under her pillow; I felt it there; the package was sewed in the upper part of the petticoat, and when hanging did not reach down to the bottom of it; the color of the bag was not white; should think the bag was about twelve inches long and three or four wide; when she folded up the petticoat the bag was folded with it; I was in bed when she did that; I took it out and examined it; did not take anything from the bag because the top of it was sewed to the petticoat; it felt like a large package of papers; I replaced the bag where I found it; believe Maggie Dewitt was adjusting her night-dress and combing her hair at the time I was looking at the bag; Maggie remained in the house till about two o'clock the next day; don't think any one left the house at the time she did; think Noble was not at the house when she left; she walked away; did not know of any conversation I heard in Noble's presence when Maggie was going; have never heard Noble say what were the circumstances of her leaving the City; when Noble and his family left the City I went with them; should think the time was half-past seven o'clock in the evening; we left in the cars, having crossed the ferry to New-Jersey; Maggie Dewitt joined us on the line at about eleven o'clock at night; she continued with us until we reached the end of our journey; did not hear any conversation between her and Noble or any one else in the cars relating to the journey; I left the cars at Elmira; arrived there at six or seven the next morning; we went, at Elmira, to Maggie Dewitt's house; Noble also went there; I remained there till the following Tuesday, and part of the family remained till Wednesday; Maggie Dewitt was also there; the family occupying the house that Noble bought were not to leave till April, so we were obliged to go to Maggie's; on the 14th of February I heard Dan Noble say his wife had gone to Elmira to look at a house, but I do not know whether he or she paid for it; on Saturday morning after we arrived there, Tierney, Griffin and Knapp came to the house; they saw Noble; the interview took place in Maggie Dewitt's front room on the ground floor; I was in what they called the kitchen, nursing the baby; heard some part of the interview; the door was partially opened; Griffin's voice was the first one I distinguished; he said why don't you go to the Insurance Company yourself and settle this matter, my liberty is as dear to me as yours is to you; Noble said, "How could I when I had the stuff," and that Tierney was doing all he could to make a compromise; Griffin said the thing had got to be done; I did not want to hear any more of the conversation, so left the house with the baby and went into the yard; did not hear distinctly anything that was said by Tierney; this was in the morning; when Griffin and Knapp returned in the afternoon they saw Noble; the interview took place in the same room as that of the morning; I was then in the kitchen; I paid no attention to what passed between them at the time; on Monday Noble went into a bedroom leading off of the kitchen and called Maggie Dewitt to him; she went in, and came out again and got a pair of scissors and went back; she then came into the kitchen for a few minutes and left him alone; a few minutes later, while playing with the baby in the kitchen, Maggie pushed the door open, and I saw Noble in the bedroom examining a bond; he had the bag that I saw Maggie Dewitt have a few days before, and I saw papers in the bag exposed to view; the bond he held in his hand he was unfolding; did not see if it was wholly or partially unfolded; he remained engaged in the same way so long as I was looking; I distinctly saw the coupons attached to the bond; the bond was like any other Government bond that I had seen; I ceased looking when Maggie Dewitt came out of the parlor and closed the door; an hour after that I furnished Maggie with a needle and thread again, and she went into the bedroom; the next day Maggie Dewitt was standing on a chair on the top of the table putting up a shawl to darken the room; Dan Noble had very sore eyes; Dan was in the room at the time; and I saw the same bag under Maggie's hoops that I had seen before; I was holding the chair; Mrs. Noble was there and pulled her dress and warned her not to stand so exposed; the pulling of the dress had the effect to cover the bag; that evening I was taken up to the house by Dan Noble himself; we were very much crowded at Maggie's; this was Tuesday; after I went to Noble's house Griffin and his wife came up in about a fortnight; I stayed there till Monday; after dinner Mr. and Mrs. Griffin went away, and Noble went out and brought them back again; Noble told his wife that Mrs. Griffin complained of being treated unladylike at the house in Mercer-street during one of Mrs. Griffin's visits there; Mrs. Noble said she could not help it because she had not a bed to give Mrs. Griffin that particular night; Griffin said it was not all he had to complain of; he was angry with Dan for not visiting them in Canada; Dan replied, "I would have done so had I not been implicated in the affair;" I then took the baby and went out of the room.

After some further questioning relative to what the witness saw and heard at Noble's house, the proceedings were adjourned till 10½ A. M. Friday.

BRUTAL WIFE MURDER.

A Colored Spaniard Maltreats and Finally Kills His Wife—Arrest of the Murderer.

A brutal and wholly unprovoked wife murder was perpetrated yesterday morning in the Fifteenth Ward, under the following circumstances: It appears that for the past two or three months a Cuban negro, named Crispino Cadena, has been living with his wife Matilda, in the basement of No. 15 East Eleventh-street, and the pair have quarreled almost incessantly, on account of a jealous feeling entertained by the husband. During these frequent quarrels Crispino had repeatedly accused his wife of infidelity, and insisted that she had cohabited with strange white and colored men. Matilda being a high-spirited woman, always denied these accusations and retorted with similar charges against her husband.

At an early hour yesterday morning the neighbors were annoyed by hearing the two again quarreling, and their dispute lasted until 10 o'clock, when the wife uttered several piercing screams, and the other occupants of the building became convinced that the husband was using violence toward his unfortunate wife. In a very few minutes an excited crowd of women and children gathered near the door of the room occupied by Cadena, and on on boldest entering saw the woman lying upon the floor, having been apparently knocked down with a large smoothing iron that lay near her. They also saw the husband bending over the body of his wife, with a large butcher-knife in his hand, which weapon he repeatedly plunged into the woman, who was uttering the most terrible cries.

One of the women rushed forward, seized Cardena's arm, and attempted to wrench the knife from his grasp, during which struggle Officer Boker, of the Fifteenth Precinct, ran in and arrested the infuriated negro. Medical aid was summoned, but before the physician arrived Mrs. Cadena had expired.

The prisoner is now locked up at the Mercer-street Police Station awaiting the action of Coroner Wildey. He is, as already stated, a native of Cuba, 19 years of age, and was recently in the employ of Francisco Wassing, in Liberty-street, as a cigar-maker. Despite the fact that there are so many witnesses to the commission of the murder Cadena denies his guilt. He stated, on being arrested, that he had stabbed the woman through jealousy, but after his arrival at the Station-house he had an entirely different defence. His statement then was that on his return home he found his wife on the floor, bleeding from a number of wounds, and he was about to summon the Police when arrested. The Sergeant noticing a slight cut on the prisoner's little finger on the left hand, Cadena explained that it had been inflicted by a piece of broken glass.

The Police state that Cadena was arrested several months ago on the complaint of the deceased, who had stated that the prisoner had threatened to take her life. On this charge he was tried at the Court of Special Sessions and was convicted, being sentenced to the Penitentiary for sixty days. Since his release from that institution the prisoner was arrested on a charge of having stolen a gold watch from a gentleman residing in University-place, so that his previous character seems to have been a very bad one.

The deceased was 25 years of age, and had been married to the prisoner about nine months. The inquest will be held to-day, at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house. Dr. Wooster Beach held a *post-mortem* examination of the body yesterday afternoon, and found a very severe scalp wound on the left side of the head, evidently caused by the smoothing-iron, and also a cut under the left ear, which had been inflicted with some sharp instrument. A small cut was found in the right hand, received, no doubt, during the struggle. The wound which had evidently caused death was found in the back, under the left shoulder-blade, and about five inches from the median line; the weapon had traversed the seventh and eighth ribs, passed through the lower lobe of the left lung, and penetrated the aorta. Strange enough, the heart was found to be uninjured. Death had resulted from excessive internal hemorrhage.

Shooting of Miss Lyons—Ante-Mortem Examination by Coroner Gover—The Prisoner Held to Bail.

In consequence of the proceedings in the Supreme Court, before Justice Leonard, in the case of George Hammer, who is held by Coroner Gover on a charge of shooting Miss Catharine Lyons, yesterday, on a writ of *certiorari*, the Coroner proceeded to hold an *ante-mortem* examination in the case, at the New-York Hospital. Miss Lyons could only state that she knew she had been shot, but did not know when or where or by whom.

Elizabeth Brundage, of No. 158 Greenwich-street, stated that she lived on the third floor, as did also the prisoner and his wife, who occupied the back room. She had seen him under the influence of liquor once or twice, and had heard the prisoner and his wife quarreling on several occasions; once, about five weeks ago, the wife had called for help. Mrs. Brundage told him that if he struck his wife she would go for the Police, when Hammer said he did not wish any interference. On the 26th of August (the day Miss Lyons was shot) the prisoner came home and went out again several times during the day, seeming to be under the influence of liquor, and loud talking was heard between him and his wife. Mrs. Hammer said that the quarrel arose about a servant-girl in their employ, and that her husband had struck her. During the afternoon she was in Mrs. Brundage's room, when Hammer came home, and a few minutes after his wife entered the room where he was. About half an hour after Mrs. Brundage heard the report of a pistol, and soon after the Police came and broke open Hammer's room door.

Caroline Pfannkuhen, residing on the first floor, corroborated the statement made by Mrs. Brundage, and added that on the day of the shooting she and Mrs. Hammer were in the yard together, the latter crying about a quarrel between herself and the prisoner. At that moment they heard the report of a pistol, and on the Police making inquiry, Mrs. Hammer told them that she thought her husband had done it.

Harriet Dickerson, of No. 101 Walcott-street, Brooklyn, is the aunt of Miss Lyons, and they both work for Mr. F. Hart, printer, at No. 165 Washington-street. On the 26th ult. Catharine was sitting by her aunt stitching books, when suddenly the pistol was fired and the girl wounded.

Roundsman McKelvey related the circumstances of his being called in and looking for the person who had fired the shot. He had to break in the door leading to the room occupied by Hammer, who was sitting near the window and a pistol lying on the table; the officer picked up the pistol and arrested the prisoner, who seemed to be under the influence of liquor. Hammer made no resistance, and at first denied having fired the pistol, then said he had been quarreling with his wife. After being committed by the Coroner, the prisoner informed the roundsman that he had taken the pistol out of his trunk to remove the caps, when the hammer slipped and exploded one of the charges. House-Surgeon Charles Washburn, of the New-York Hospital, stated that the patient had been admitted on the 26th, with a pistol-shot wound in the right side of the head, the skull being considerably comminuted and fragments of bone embedded in the brain, which was severely lacerated. In his opinion her condition is exceedingly critical, the wound being still open and the brain substance protruding.

The jury on this evidence rendered a verdict against the prisoner, considering him guilty of cul- [illegible]. Hammer is 36 years of age and a saloon keeper. He declared the occurrence to be an accidental one.

The evidence in the case having been shown Justice LEONARD, he confirmed the action of the Coroner, and HAMMER was accordingly held to bail in the sum of $1,000, to await the result of the wound.

AQUATICS.

The Brown and Hamill Rowing-Match.

Very intense interest is manifested everywhere where aquatics are in favor, in the match between WALTER BROWN and JAMES HAMILL to take place at Newburgh to-morrow. BROWN, who has been in training at Portland, and more recently in this City, started for Newburgh yesterday in the *Mary Powell*, accompanied by many friends. HAMILL is already there. A great many people from all parts of the country will witness the match. The steamer *Schultz* will convey a large party of gentlemen who have come from abroad to witness the contest. Boating men who have inspected BROWN's boat, which was built for him by ELLIOTT, pronounce it two or three feet too long, and say that if he is defeated it will be from this cause. A story has been circulated to the effect that BROWN had made disparaging remarks with regard to HAMILL's religious belief. This, we are assured, is entirely untrue. BROWN made some remark to the effect that fish was not a good article of training diet which has been distorted by some malicious persons with a view to increasing the hostility of the partisans of his opponent. There is a certain bitterness of feeling between the friends of both parties which it is feared may result in a collision between them on the day of the race. Those who really have the best interests of the men at heart should use their best efforts to prevent all ebullitions of such feeling. The event will decide the championship in American waters, and it is to be hoped that it will be in everything a fair race, and when it is decided we look for another contest speedily with the champion of England.

The Newburgh Boat Race.

The following correspondence explains itself:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY OF NEWBURGH, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1867.

Thomas C. Acton, Esq., President of Metropolitan Police:

DEAR SIR: Newburgh is unfortunately to be visited by citizens of every clime and nation and of every character, to see the regatta on Friday of this week. BROWN and HAMILL row for a match in the bay opposite the city. Some of the residents are fearful of trouble in consequence of the thieves, pickpockets, burglars, &c., &c., who visit such places.

I want to ask your opinion as to the propriety of having some of your New-York detectives sent to this place on that day; and if you think it advisable, how many and what each of them will cost; and if you can send them to me, please write that I may get the letter by the mail to-morrow evening.

Respectfully, yours,
GEORGE CLARK, Mayor.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1867.

(Dispatch.)
Hon. George Clark, Mayor, Newburgh:

A sufficient force will be sent for the peace and protection of your citizens.

THOMAS C. ACTON,
President Board of Police.

OUT DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball—Mutual vs. Irvington—The Irvingtons Defeated.

The return game of this match was played at the Union Ground yesterday, and ended in the defeat of the Irvingtons by the small score of 19 to 16. The playing was by no means up to the standard of either club, but toward the close was rather exciting. The Mutuals started off with a good lead, which they held till the fifth inning, when the Irvingtons by good batting made seven runs and tied the score. The bad playing of DEVYR and MCMAHON in this inning helped the Irvingtons materially, two runs being all they were entitled to. From this point out the game was sharp and exciting, but victory finally rested with the Mutuals. The principal interest in the contest centered in the reappearance of MARTIN in the Mutual nine. Since the severe hurt he received in the Eckford game two months ago, MARTIN has been idle, and with the exception of the Harlem game, has not put in an appearance. His pitching yesterday, although not up to his usual high mark, for want of practice, was found very effective. If all the chances offered to the field had been accepted, eight runs at the most would have been the score of the Irvingtons. Of the individual play, BEARMAN, JEWETT, HATFIELD excelled in fielding. The Irvingtons showed the want of practice very much, their fielding at times being on the muffin order. M. CAMPBELL, LEONARD and STOCKMAN played well in the majority of the innings, and acquitted themselves with credit. In the second inning a pretty double play was made by DEVYR, HATFIELD and BEARMAN, and the former is credited with a difficult fly catch. The Union ground was, as usual, well filled by the patrons of the sport, a large number of whom were ladies. The umpire was thoroughly impartial in his decisions, and gave general satisfaction. The score is appended:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	IRVINGTON.	Outs.	Runs.
C. Hunt, c. f.	3	3	Stockman, s. s.	2	1
Pike, 3d b	3	3	Sweezy, 2d b	4	1
Bearman, 1st b	5	1	Walters, p.	2	4
Hatfield, 2d b	3	3	Leonard, 3d b	2	1
Martin, p	4	2	Lewis, l. f.	3	2
Waterman, l. f.	1	3	H. Campbell, c. f.	3	2
Devyr, s. s.	4	1	Buckley, c	2	2
Jewett, c	1	1	Crawford, r. f.	5	1
McMahon, r. f.	3	2	M. Campbell, 1st b.	4	2
Total	27	19	Total	27	16

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	2	1	2	4	0	6	0	0	2	19
Irvington	1	0	1	0	7	4	0	2	3	16

Fly-Catches—Mutual, 13; Irvington, 14.
Out on Fouls, Mutual, 6; Irvington, 7.
Struck Out—LEWIS, 1.
Left on Bases—Mutual, 4; Irvington, 11.
Home Runs—LEWIS, 1.
Passed Balls—JEWETT, 6; BUCKLEY, 9.
Bases on Called Balls—Mutual, 1; Irvington, 1.
Umpire—Mr. DOCKNEY, of the Eureka Club.
Scorers—Messrs. DONGAN and BALDWIN.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifty minutes.

To-day the Atlantics and Eurekas play their first game this season at the Union ground.

The German Society.

The Board of Directors of the German (Emigrant) Society held a regular meeting at their office in Battery-place yesterday, when Mr. JACOB WINDMULLER presided, and various reports were submitted, from which it appears that of the 20,337 emigrants landed at this port during the past month, 8,743 were Germans, the majority of whom arrived in 18 vessels from the German ports of Bremen and Hamburg. During the same period of last year the number of Germans landed at this port amounted to 8,107; in 1865, 9,877; in 1864, 8,957; in 1863, 2,519; in 1862, 2,481. Of the whole number of emigrants landed at this port since the 1st of Jan., amounting to 169,268—80,060 were Germen—the majority of whom left the city to settle in the Western States. Seventy-one German emigrants were provided with employment in the City through the agency of the German Society during the past month. The Relief Committee of the Board expended during the month $202 in aid of needy and destitute German emigrants, and $200 were appropriated from the current funds, to be used in the same way during the ensuing month. The society expended during the month $661 46, leaving a balance of $880 for current expenses. The funds and property of the Society are valued at $36,000. Mr. BISSINGER announced that an employment agency is to be established in connection with the Castle Garden Depot, and Messrs. ALFRED ERBE and IGNAZ KOCH have been Superintendents of the same. The Directors of the German Society will start to-day on a tour of inspection of the public institutions under the control of the Commissioners of Emigration, in company with Gov. FENTON and the Commissioners.

Two Fur Burglaries—Two Arrests Made.

During last Monday night the store of SOLOMON FISHER, No. 233 Broadway, was entered by burglars with false keys, who succeeded in carrying off $2,000 worth of the goods. On the same night the fur-store of M. M. BACKUS, 538 Broadway, was also entered by burglars and $3,500 worth of furs stolen, neither of the two gangs leaving any trace behind them. On Tuesday two men named FRANK SLATER and FRANK HOWARD, *alias* "Haly," entered the pawn-shop of ROBERT J. ROSENTHAL, No. 87 Chrystie-street, and pawned twenty-four collars, obtaining $35 thereon. They next called upon I. C. ANDREWS, dealer in clothing, at the corner of Broome and Crosby streets, and offered to sell him the pawn-ticket for the collars. As Mr. ANDREWS happened to have heard of the Backus burglary, he supposed these collars to be a portion of the plunder, so temporized with the men and agreed to meet them the following day. He then communicated with Mr. BACKUS, who called in the assistance of Detective FARLEY.

When the officer made the necessary inquiries he ascertained that the furs received by the pawnbroker formed a part of the plunder carried away from Mr. FISHER's store, and the collars were accordingly handed back to the owner. Yesterday afternoon SLATER and HOWARD called upon Mr. ANDREWS as by previous appointment, when they were arrested by Officers KING and LYON, of the Tenth Precinct, who were awaiting their arrival. The prisoners are now locked up for further investigation.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education met yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, President McLEAN in the chair.

A large number of nominations for teachers of evening schools were submitted, and referred to the usual Committee.

The Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward sent in a communication in which they complained of the contractors' failure to complete alterations and repairs of the schools in time for occupation on Monday next.

The Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward nominated [illegible] for the office of Principal of Grammar [illegible].

On [illegible] bills were voted, as follows: viz: For painting Grammar School No. 38, Eighth Ward, $703; for erecting additional water-closets in School No. 35, Fifteenth Ward, $1,175.

The Board then adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, 18th inst.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board of Emigration held their regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, at which the ordinary routine business only was transacted. It is understood that several members of the Board will accompany Gov. FENTON, to-morrow, in his visit to the State institutions:

DESTINATION OF PASSENGERS, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1867.

Arkansas	3
Alabama	10
British Columbia	12
Canada	307
California	227
Connecticut	365
Delaware	18
District of Columbia	96
Florida	4
Georgia	12
Illinois	1,133
Iowa	565
Indiana	238
Kentucky	166
Kansas	60
Louisiana	70
Massachusetts	984
Maryland	166
Maine	86
Michigan	625
Minnesota	417
Colorado	8
Peru	2
Missouri	620
Mississippi	4
New-Hampshire	38
Nova Scotia	13
New-York	8,982
New-Jersey	784
Nebraska	66
North Carolina	11
New-Brunswick	11
Rhode Island	188
Ohio	1,038
Pennsylvania	2,057
South Carolina	12
South America	1
Texas	13
Tennessee	56
Vermont	54
Utah	24
Virginia	21
West India	5
Wisconsin	1,159
Total	20,731

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.

Number of emigrants arrived to Aug. 28, 1867	167,728
Number of emigrants arrived to Sept. 4, 1867	3,892
Total	171,620
To same date in 1866	170,199

CASH STATEMENT.

Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1867		$24,072 95
Aggregate receipts to Aug. 28, 1867	$377,248 96	
Received since to Sept. 4, for commutation of passengers, &c.	10,175 00	387,423 96
Total		$411,496 91
Disbursements per previous account, to Aug. 28, 1867	$271,404 06	
No payments on Aug. 28, 1867		271,404 06
Balance in Bank		140,092 85

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

FOURTH WARD ROUGHS.

Two well-known Fourth Ward corner loafers and confirmed rowdies named JOHN ROACH, *alias* "Little Johnny Roach," and DANIEL FOSTER, *alias* "Dutch Dan," were arrested on Tuesday night by Capt. THORNE, who arraigned them before the Magistrate yesterday morning. The Captain then made an affidavit, in which he stated that the prisoners were in the constant habit of quarreling and threatening each other's lives. As the Captain further testified that he feared a breach unless these men were in some way restrained, the Magistrate held both to bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace for twelve months.

WESLEY ALLEN COMMITTED.

Justice HOGAN held an examination yesterday in the case of CHARLES, *alias* Wesley, *alias* "Wess," ALLEN, who is accused of picking the pocket of Mrs. CORNELIA C. MARSHALL, of No. 2 East Thirtieth-street, in a Broadway stage, and taking therefrom a wallet containing $8. As no proper defence was set up, the Magistrate committed the accused for trial at the Special Sessions in default of bail.

PICKPOCKETS.

WM. COSTELLO, of No. 107 Worth-street, crossed the Hoboken-ferry about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and fell asleep. A few minutes before the boat reached the New York slip, COSTELLO woke up and discovered that his gold watch, valued at $100, had been stolen from his pocket, and at the same time noticed that GEORGE SMITH was standing in suspicious proximity to his person. Having no evidence against SMITH, Mr. COSTELLO maintained a discreet silence until the boat-chains were made fast, when SMITH ran off, and was pursued by his victim. As soon as COSTELLO had overtaken the fellow he confessed everything, and returned the missing watch. Officer KNIPE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, took possession of the prisoner, and he was in due time arraigned before the magistrate and committed for trial. SMITH is twenty-four years of age, a native of Ireland, lives in Eighteenth-street, and works in a gas-house.

DISHONEST CLERK.

A complaint was made a few days ago by Messrs. PETER LYNCH & Co., grocers, of No. 41 Vesey-street, through one of the partners, LAWRENCE J. COLLAMORE, against one of their clerks named JAMES MALLOY, accusing him of having stolen a barrel of sugar and other articles in the grocery line, valued at $91. The magistrate issued a warrant, and Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, received it for execution. Yesterday Mr. MALLOY voluntarily surrendered himself, and demanded an examination, which will be granted him to-day.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

AT IT ONCE MORE.

The TIMES of yesterday had occasion to remark upon the facility with which people will offer themselves as victims to the passion of shoplifting, and this morning is enabled to offer a case in point. On yesterday a man named THEODORE MANHEIM, and a woman known as AMELIA SIMPSON, visited the store of Messrs. LYLE, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-street, and professed a desire to purchase some shirts. The clerk turned to get them, but not soon enough to prevent him from seeing the woman take a box of shirts and slip it under her dress. The parties were at once arrested, and the woman being searched a shoplifter's bag was found under her skirts, and in the bag the box of shirts. Both parties were committed in default of $500 bail each, to answer at the Court of Special Sessions.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

DELIA MCNEIL was a domestic in the family of SAMSON GOLDSMITH, No. 5 Varick-place, and the family missing articles of wearing apparel to the value of $57, she was suspected of stealing them, and the matter being investigated a portion of the articles was found in her possession. Defying this proof, DELIA asserted her innocence, but was committed in default of $500 bail to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions.

SHORN OF HIS LOCKS.

The modern Delilahs, inhabitants of Greene, Mercer and Wooster streets, knowing that the strength of a man is now in his pocket, generally endeavor to shear them to the extent of the gross amount of greenbacks they may have in them at the time of the encounter. One of these Delilahs, calling herself LOUISA LILLY, on Tuesday evening encountered WILLIAM SIMPSON in Canal-street, and persuaded him to accompany her to her room at No. 52 Wooster-street, which he did and remained with her all night. In the morning he found himself alone, the companion of the night had taken her departure, and he soon found that $191 which he had in his pocket-book had departed also. He began to search for both, and on yesterday found the woman, and with her $47 of the money. Being arraigned, LILLY said she had never seen the man SIMPSON in her life, but was nevertheless committed without bail to answer the charge of grand larceny.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A HEATED TERM.

The rise in the thermometer seems to have heated the blood of the East Side population, and the calendar bore the unusual number of three felonious assaults.

THOMAS RILEY, No. 249 Monroe-street, makes oath that he was cut by a knife in the hands of JOHN HOPKINS, and the latter gave bail in $500 to explain the matter.

WILLIAM CLARK, No. 12 Columbia-street, was stabbed by JOHN HOEY, and the physician certifying that the wound is not dangerous, HOEY was admitted to bail in the sum of $500.

Officer MALONE, of the Seventeenth Precinct, made oath that ROBERT SMITH pointed a pistol at him, and endeavored to fire it, but with no worse result than the snapping of the cap. SMITH was admitted to bail in $500.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, P. J.

Nos.
14—Smith vs. Lyman.
45—Boscher vs. Laurent.
55—Booth vs. Buchanan.
62—Jay, Receiver, vs. De-Groot.
66—Nicholson vs. Stenton.
86—Kerr vs. Mandel.
94—Baker vs. Byrne.

The call commences at No. 95, Connor vs. Pettis.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.

Nos.
29—Greve vs. Plattner.
30—Wilgus vs. Elliott.
47—Gleadell vs. Becknagle.
48—Ladd vs. Davie.
49—Flynn vs. Doe.
50—Wall vs. Mapes.
51—Gibbons vs. Schonfield.
52—Reynolds vs. Fitzgerald.
53—Laffrey vs Hart.
54—Noffatt vs. Hart.
55—Churchill vs. Hart.
56—Cozens vs. Speight.
57—Carle vs. Cullen.
58—Von Schoening vs Newman.
59—Farrell vs. Daly.
60—Stagg vs. Braun.
61—Groh vs. Humbach.
62—Van Valkenberg vs. Gilbert.
63—Huffer vs. Wolf.
64—Fifield vs. Dodd.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

THE TRADESMEN'S BANK DEFALCATIONS.

Garrius C. Baker, the alleged defaulting paying teller of the Tradesmen's National Bank, having been discharged by Justice Hogan for want of jurisdiction, and subsequently committed by Commissioner Osborn for an examination before a United States Commissioner, on the 10th inst., appeared with his counsel, John Sedgwick, before the Commissioner yesterday, to give bail. Assistant District-Attorney Bell wanted $25,000; Mr. Sedgwick wanted the amount fixed at $10,000. The Commissioner not having issued the warrant for defendant's arrest, nor taken any initiatory proceedings in the matter, this having been done by Commissioner Osborn, who is now absent from the City, declined to fix any amount, deciding that it must be done by consent of counsel, and, as Mr. Bell declined to accept less than $25,000, and Mr. Sedgwick said it was impossible to give more than $10,000, Baker was remanded to Ludlow-street jail.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 4.

Before Judge Leonard.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE AGAIN—ORDERS AND COUNTER ORDERS—WHICH ARE THE REGULAR SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS?

Jesse N. Bolles, Receiver, &c. vs. John A. Duff and James E. Hayes.—This case, in one shape or other, has been much before our Courts recently. As it stands now things are very much mixed. No less than three orders were made by the Supreme Court to-day. Two by Judge LEONARD and one by Judge Barnard. To enable our readers to understand the position of things we will give a brief statement of facts. The Olympic Theatre has been advertised to be reopened on Monday night, Sept. 9, with the defendant, James E. Hayes, as manager. As soon as the bills were out last week, namely on Saturday, an application was made to Judge Clerke, of this Court, by the counsel for the plaintiff, for an injunction to restrain the said Hayes from opening on Monday. The injunction was granted and served on Hayes at a late hour last Saturday night. Mr. A. O. Hall was consulted as counsel by Mr. Hayes, and the result was an application to-day to Judge Barnard, who ordered that the injunction be dissolved. This happened about 11 A. M. About an hour after, Mr. Horace Andrews, as counsel, applied to Judge LEONARD, at the regular Chambers of the Court, and obtained an order to show cause on Monday next why the order of Judge Barnard should not be set aside, and the order of Judge Clerke reinstated, and in the meantime staying all proceedings on the part of Mr. Hayes as to the Olympic Theatre. Within two hours after this last order was granted, Mr. Hall appeared before Judge LEONARD and made an application *ex parte* to have the Judge revoke or modify his own order. Mr. Hall said the Judge had been imposed upon, and he was satisfied that when he knew all the facts he would not hesitate to make the revocation or modification asked for. Counsel then stated at some length the circumstances attending the making of the order by Judge Barnard dissolving the injunction order made by Judge Clerke on Saturday last. Counsel read his own affidavit, and also the affidavit of Mr. Bookstaver, his associate. These documents tended to show that Mr. Horace Andrews, who obtained from Judge LEONARD the order revoking Judge Barnard's order, was not the counsel in the case, and had not acted in the premises with that professional honor and etiquette becoming a lawyer. As proof of this, said counsel, he has admitted he had no power even to sign an admission of service of a notice. Andrews had full notice of my action when I obtained the order from Judge Barnard this morning.

Judge LEONARD here interposed and said that Mr. Andrews had stated to him (the Judge) the facts substantially as Mr. Hall had shown them to be; but Mr. Andrews proposed to raise the question whether Chambers or Special Terms orders can be obtained anywhere; whether or not application should be made to the Judge who, in this City, for the time being is appointed to hold the regular Chambers. The Court thought that was an important question, and ought to be settled.

Mr. Hall—But, if your Honor please, it is cruel to test such a question in a case like this. My client will be permanently injured if he is to be stayed until this question can be finally adjudicated in the Court of last resort. His bills and advertisements for the opening night were out last week. Besides, by the Code, we have a right to apply on notice to *any* Judge of the Supreme Court to dissolve an injunction. That was the object in having thirty-two Judges in the State. No person's rights ought to suffer by reason of the absence or disability of any one of them. We have been regular all through. The other side had notice—had ample opportunity to appear and show cause before Judge Barnard. They did not do it and cannot now complain.

Judge LEONARD, after referring to the code, said that the only thing he could do then would be to grant Mr. Hall an order to show cause to-day (Thursday) at 11 A. M., why the *ex parte* order already given to the other side by him, should not be vacated and set aside. This motion to be heard on all the papers and proceedings herein.

Mr. Hall—Then, your Honor, the whole case will come up before you at that time.

An order to that effect was accordingly drawn and signed by the Judge, and this morning the discussion is expected to take place.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 4.

Before Judge McCunn.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN CONFLICT WITH CIVIL OFFICERS.

In re. P. Schroth, &c.—In this case the relator is a soldier on Governor's Island. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by the Court for the purpose of securing his discharge on some ground which did not appear. The writ was put into the hands of a civil officer for service, who repaired to the Battery and obtained permission to go to the Island in a Government boat, for the purpose of executing the process. Arrived there, Col. Pierson, Commander of the post, as is alleged, refused to give him any facilities, and when the Court officer insisted, the Colonel had him arrested and detained for some time against his will. There appearing to be some misapprehension as to the facts, the hearing of the case on the merits was adjourned until the 10th inst. at 12 M., at which time Col. Pierson will no doubt give his version of the affair.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 4.

By Judge McCunn.

Munsuente Novita *vs.* James Boyle; motion denied with $10 costs. Jacob Miltcher *vs.* David Swartz; motion granted. Henry Ferris *vs.* Caroline Ferris; decree of divorce granted. John Growenthal *vs.* Frederick Brodt: motion granted. David Moore *vs.* Simon M. Simpson; motion granted. Jacob Sebastin *vs.* Philip Kruger; motion granted. Henry H. Jones *vs.* Richard N. Wenman; motion for reference granted. Sigmund Lindler *vs.* Leopold Soloman; both motions granted. Marcos Brod *vs.* Peter Darman; judgment for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 4.

By Leonard, P. J.

Alphonse Brett *vs.* Ernest Charmet; bail reduced to $500; no costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 4.

By Judge Cardoso.

Gibson *vs.* Hunt; order settled. Miller *vs.* Miller; order of reference and proof of the default of the defendant must be furnished. Mulford *vs.* Lilienthal; order for examination vacated. Grumbacher *vs.* Rauch; motion granted. Dung *vs.* Parker; proposed case and amendments settled. Sayles *vs.* De Laralette; order granted. Hahn *vs.* Curtiss; motion granted upon payment of $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 4, 1867.

$11,000	U. S. 6s,'81,R	111¼
3,000	do	111⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s. '81. C.	111⅞
15,000	do	111⅞
3,000	U. S. 6s.,5-20s. C. '62	114⅛
5,000	do......Small	113⅝
2,000	do......Small	113¾
3,500	do	113⅝
25,000	do	114⅛
61,500	do	114
50,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	111
15,000	do	111⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C, '65 new iss	108⅜
20,000	do	108⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R '65, New Is	108⅜
79,500	U. S. 5-20s. C.' 67 New Issue	108½
25,000	do	108⅝
2,500	do	108⅝
20,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40, R.	99⅛
500	do	99¼
51,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	99⅜
18,500	do	99⅝
2,850	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. First Ser	107⅛
4,000	do......3d Ser	107⅛
5,000	do	107⅛
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	64¾
5,000	do	64⅝
2,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	78⅞
3,000	N. Car. 6s......x-c	54⅛
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s. nw.	54
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	103⅛
3,000	Cal. 7s	127¼
10,000	O. & M. Cer	27⅜
30,000	do	27¾
10,000	do	27⅞
7,000	Erie, 5th M	90
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	85
9,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s,	91
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	86
2,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st.	88
2,000	Troy, S. & R. 1st. m	97
5	St. Nicholas Bank	103½
10	Ocean Bank	105
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	145
13	West. U. Tel	42¾
400	do	42⅝
100	Quicksilver......b15	28
400	Boston W. P	20
5	Adams Ex. Co	75
300	do	75½
100	do	75⅜
100	do	75¼
2	Amer. Ex	73
100	U. S. Ex. Co	76
100	do	75¼
10	Mer. U. Ex. 25 ℘ c. paid	10
10	Pacific Mail	144
50	do......2d call	143¾
25	do	144
100	N. Y. Cen	106
100	do	105⅞
10	do	105½
300	do......b30	106
500	do......b3	106
800	Erie R......s5	70⅛
500	do	70⅜
200	do......b30	70⅜
215	P. Ft. W. & C	106
200	Hudson R	126¾
100	do	126⅝
500	Reading	104
200	do......b30	104
300	do......2d call	103⅞
100	do......b60	104
300	M. S. & N. I. R	83¼
300	do......2d call	83⅛
200	Chi. & N. W. R	46⅜
100	do......2d call	46⅛
500	Chic. & N. W. P. s60	70⅜
1000	do	70⅝
600	Cleve. & Tol	126
1000	Chi. & R. I......s60	103⅜
200	do	104
400	do	103⅞
600	do......b30	104
200	Mil. & St. Paul	48⅛
400	Mil. & St. P. Pf	66½
100	do......b30	66⅜
300	do	66⅛
200	Tol., W. & W	49
200	do	48⅞
100	do......b30	49
100	do	48⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U S 6s. '81, R.	111⅜
1,000	do	111⅜
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64, C	109⅞
25,000	do	110
1,200	U. S. 6s.5-20s, C. '62, Small	113⅜
50,000	do	114½
27,000	do	114⅜
65,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, '65 C	111¼
300,000	U. S. 5-20s., C. '65 New	108⅜
120,000	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s 2d series	107⅛
15,000	Tenn. 6s......new	64⅝
10,000	Missouri 6s	103⅜
1,000	do	103⅜
500	N. Car 6s......x-c	54⅛
2,000	do	55
15,000	Mo. 6s. H. & St. J. Issue	79
100,000	O. & M. Cer	28
200	West. U. Tel	43½
100	do	43⅛
200	Adams Ex. Co	73¾
100	Mer. U. Ex. 30 ℘ cent. paid	17
100	Pac. Mail	144¼
800	N. Y. Cen	106⅛
100	do......2d call	106½
100	Erie R	70⅛
200	Erie Railroad P	76¼
500	Reading R	103⅞
200	Mich. S. & N. I...b30	83⅜
100	do......b30	83⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R	120⅝
100	N. Y. & N. H. R	124⅜
100	T., W. & W	49
400	Chic. & N. W	46⅜
600	do......b30	46⅜
100	do......b15	46⅜
100	do	46⅜
800	Chi. & N. W. Pr	71
200	do......2d call	71⅛
800	Chic. & R. I	104⅜
300	Mil. & St. P	48⅜
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr	66⅜
300	do	66⅜
100	do......b30	66⅞
100	Pitts. F. W. & C. R	106⅜
800	do	106⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer......c	27⅛
200	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	65½
100	Adams Ex. Co	75
100	Quicksilver	28⅛
200	West. U. Tel	43
100	N. Y. Cen	105⅞
600	Erie R	70⅝
100	do......b3	70⅜
100	Hud. R. R	126½
100	do	126¾
200	Reading R......b10	103⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b10	66⅝
100	M. S. & N. I	83⅛
1100	Chic., R. I. & P	104
600	do......s60	103⅝
300	do......c	104
300	Chi. & N. W	46⅜
100	P., F. W. & C	106
300	Chic. & N. W. P	70⅜
600	do......b3	70⅞
200	do......s10	70⅜
200	do......b10	70⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$60,000	O. & M. C.	27⅜
10,000	do......b30	28
10,000	do......c	27⅞
300	Adams Ex. Co	74
100	do	73⅞
100	Quicksilver	28
100	do......b10	28⅛
600	Pacific Mail	144
100	do	144⅛
200	West. U. Tel	43
300	do......s30	42⅞
100	do......c	43
100	do......b15	43⅛
1400	N. Y. Cen. R	106⅛
100	do......s30	106⅛
300	do......c	106⅜
200	do......b30	106⅛
200	do......s5	106⅛
800	Erie R	70⅝
500	do......bnw	70⅝
400	do......s3	70⅝
300	At. Mail	111
200	Reading R	103⅞
100	M. & St. P. Pr......c	66
600	M. S. & N. I	83⅜
100	do......s10	83⅜
300	do	83⅜
100	do......b10	83⅛
200	do......b3	83⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts.. x-d	89
600	Chi., R. I. & P	104⅛
100	do......s10	104
100	do......b5	104⅛
300	Chic. & N. W	46⅛
100	do	46⅜
200	do......b3	46⅛
300	C. & N. W. Pr	70⅝
600	do	71
200	do......s10	70⅞
400	do......b15	71
100	P., F. W. & C......c	106

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C..b10	28
20,000	do	28
50	U. S. Ex	73¼
100	Mer. U. Ex. $30 p..	17
100	Pacific Mail	144⅛
100	West. U. Tel..b15	43⅜
600	N. Y. Cen	106⅜
100	do......s60	106⅜
200	do......b3	106⅜
100	Erie Railroad	70⅜
200	do......b3	70¾
200	Reading R	103⅜
100	Mil. & St. P. R	48⅜
400	Mil. & St. P. P	67
100	do	67⅛
100	Mich. S. N. I	83⅜
100	do......b15	83⅜
500	Chi. & N. W	46⅛
300	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	104¼
200	do......b10	104⅜
600	do	104⅜
100	do......b30	104⅜
100	do......s5	104⅜
200	Chic. & N. W. Pf	71⅛
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	106¼

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4—P. M.

The Gold Room was higher by ½ per cent. to-day than on Tuesday. Some out-of-town orders from Philadelphia and Baltimore contributed to the demand. Whether these were for Custom-House purposes, or on speculation for a further advance in price on supposed political difficulties at Washington, we have no means of knowing. The sales of the day were at 141⅝@141⅞@142⅛ ℘ cent. The Foreign Exchanges for the *Scotia* closed steady, but less firm than reported yesterday, at 109⅝@109¾ for sixty days on London, and 109⅞@110 for short sight.

The Money Market is dull and cheap at 4@5 per cent. to the Stock Brokers, and 5@6 ℘ cent. on prime paper to the Discount Brokers. In the absence of a sufficient demand at these cheap rates, balances are voluntarily left from day to day by some of the large Banks and private lenders at 3 per cent with the great dealers in the public funds on Government security. As remarked, yesterday, however, there is a fair prospect that the Stock Exchange may soon be able to employ more Money by reason of the increase of speculation at advancing prices in the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares and in some of the Border State Bonds, most of which are still ruling below the best prices of the July rise on the Exchange. The transactions in the public funds, most of them supposed to be speculative, would seem to call for the use, temporarily at least, of large sums of money, but our inquiries lead to the belief that the constant Foreign Orders for 5-20s of 1862-65 more than counterbalance the sales of these and other Funded Stocks by the public at home. And the recent purchases of the 7.30 per cent. Currency Notes of the Treasury are also believed to have been equal to the sales by private holders.

The Public Funds opened steady in prices this morning, but with some inclination to sell at the rates of last night, but the feeling altogether changed latter in the day, and the sales were active and heavy in amount at very full figures, the final quotations being a fraction higher for 5-20s of 1865, May and November, and for the new bonds of 1865-67 than on Tuesday night.

The Railway Market was decidedly more *Bullish* than for a week or ten days past. There is more business doing, and we discover a closer division of sentiment on the Stock Exchange than was noticeable near the close of August. Several influential bidders have come into the market as free buyers, within a day or two, as against the very *Bearish* views of other prominent parties, freely acted upon last week and up to Monday afternoon. The improvement in the bidding was quite general through the New-York and Western list, to-day; New-York Central rather taking the lead. The Miscellaneous Shares were higher on the old Express Companies, and also on the Western Telegraph, and Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.

The increasing strength of the Railway market as against a strong Wall-street party opposed to the rise, and operating upon their peculiar views of what may occur in the course of the Fall in Money affairs, is due, perhaps, in a larger degree, to the increasing railway traffic on the prominent lines of the West, and on Hudson River and New-York Central in the East, than to the immediate ease and facilities of the New-York Money market. There is no reason to doubt a large and substantial improvement in this traffic. We should hesitate indeed to repeat the confident calculations made by some parties, well advised on the subject, upon the September, October and November increase, over last season, upon such Roads as New-York Central, Hudson River, Northwest, St. Paul, Illinois Central, Fort Wayne, Rock Island, Michigan Southern, &c.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅛	99¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114¼	114¼
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	108⅜	108⅜
N. Y. Central	106⅛	106⅜
Erie	70½	70⅜
Hudson	127	126¾
Reading	103⅝	103⅜
Mich. Southern	83⅛	83⅜
Pittsburgh	89	88⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	64¾	64⅜
Northwest	46¼	46⅜
N. West Pref	70⅞	71
Rock Island	103⅞	104¼
Fort Wayne	105⅞	106⅜
W. U. Telegraph	42⅞	43⅜
Cumberland	35	35
Mariposa. Pref.	20	20⅛
St. Paul Pref	66	66⅞
Pacific Mail	143⅞	144⅛
Toledo & Wabash	49	49
American Gold	141⅛	142
Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	138⅛
6 ℘ cent., 1868	138⅛
6 ℘ cent. coupon, 1868	138½
6 ℘ cent., reg. 1881	111
500 & 1,000, '81	112
5-20 registered, 1862	109⅛
5-20 cou., small	113⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	114¼
5-20, reg., 1864	109¾
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	110⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	111¼
5-20 reg. 1865, new iss	108¼
5-20 cou., 1865, new iss	108½
5-20 cou., 1867	108⅝
5 ℘ cent., reg. 1871	116⅜
5 ℘ cent. cou.. 1874	110⅛
10-40 reg	99⅛
10-40 coup., small	102½
10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅝
7 3-10 1st series	107½
7 3-10 2d series	107⅛
7 3-10 3d series	107⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c. '70	104
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1868	100
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	100¼
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	100
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	100¾
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	100
NY. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	101
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan 1878	101
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	100
Illinois reg. 1860	100
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100¼
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	100¼
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100¼
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100¼
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100¼
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100¼
Illinois War Loan	100¼
Michigan 7 ℘ c., 1878	97
Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. Ln.	100
Tennessee 6 ℘ c., 1868	66
Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c	65¾
Tennessee 6s. new bds	64⅛
Virginia 6s, ex c	49½
Georgia 6s	72
Georgia 7s, new bonds	84
North Carolina 6s	65
North Carolina 6s. ex c.	53¾
North Car. 6s, n. bds	53⅜
Missouri 6s	103
Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	78¼
Missouri Pacific R. is	103
California 7s	127
Connecticut 6s	102

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	127
Manhattan	136
Mechanics'	118½
America	140¼
Phenix	108½
National	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	109
Seventh Ward	107
State of New-York	110
Commerce	116½
Ocean	105
American Exchange	118
Bank of North Am'a	106
Irving	106
Metropolitan	135
People's	135
Market	113
Nassau	108
Shoe and Leather	110
Corn Exchange	120
St. Nicholas	102
Commonwealth	108
Impt'rs. & Traders'	115
Central National	106¾
Fourth National	108⅞
Oriental	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 con.	106
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	106
Erie 1st Mort., 1867	107
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	100⅜
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	99
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	90
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	89¾
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	101½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	105
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102
Harlem Con. M. & S.F.	96
Mich. C., n. 1st M. 8s. '82	112
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M	110
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M	90⅛
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	99¼
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo	104
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	119
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	82
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	79
Chic. & N. W. 1st M	84
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv	81½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G	95
Han. & St. Jo conv	90
Lack & W Bds	98
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	99
Del. L. & W. 2d M	98
Tol. & W 2d M	80
Tol. W. & W'n. S. F	83
Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	81
Gal. & Chic.. Ext	100
Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
Chi. & R. I. Con. Is	91
Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	101
Pitts.. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104⅛
Pitts.. Ft. W & Ch. 2d M.	98⅝
Cleve. & P. 2d M	94
Cleve. & P. 4th M	72⅛
Chi. & A.. S. Fund. 1st m.	101⅛
Chi. & Alton Income	92⅛
Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	85⅛
Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	85⅝
Chi. & Mil. 1st M	88
Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	108
Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	58
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96

In our Cable news, and also in a general editorial reference of Aug. 22 to the law case in Liverpool against GUION & Co., of that city, some injustice was done to the shipping firm of Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION, of this City. The result of the trial of the case itself was but partially reported. The last English mails bring us the Liverpool papers containing the full particulars of this interesting and very novel proceeding, of which we now present a careful summary:

"The case was at Nisi Prius Court, before Justice MONTAGUE SMITH and a special jury. It was brought by the West India and Pacific Steamship Company against S. B. GUION and F. W. MAMILLAIRE, for the loss of the steamer *European* at Aspinwall, April 3, 1866, occasioned by the shipment at Liverpool of seventy cases glonoine oil and four cases percussion caps, &c.

Mr. BRETT, Q. C., M. P.; Mr. HIGGIN, Mr. R. G. WILLIAMS and Mr. BUTLER appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Attorney-General JAMES, Q. C., M. P.; Mr. MELLISH, Q. C., and Mr. CHARLES RUSSELL for the defendants.

It appeared in evidence that the oil was shipped from Hamburg by C. B. BANDMAN to defendants, *viâ* Grimsby; from thence by rail to Liverpool, to be forwarded to San Francisco *viâ* Aspinwall, on application at the office of the steamship Company to engage the freight of the cases through to San Francisco.

The clerk of GUION & Co. swore that in reply to a question as to the nature of the oil, asked him by the clerk of the agents of steamship, he could not tell; but returned to GUION & Co.'s office and procured a translation of BANDMAN's letter, which gave all the information they had as to its character.

Mr. CARR, the clerk in the Steamship Company's office, objected to the percussion caps, and said they must go on deck. The plaintiffs claimed that they did not know the dangerous nature of the oil; and defendants both swore they did not know of its explosive properties till after the occurrence.

The Attorney-General, in opening for the defendants, said if ever there was a case tried in Liverpool of great importance to this community, and one involving more destruction to a firm than this, it was impossible to conceive. The action was brought nominally and in part really in the name of the West Indies and Pacific Steamship Company, Limited, but was not solely in their behalf, for they had heard the underwriters had all, with the exception of those who were insolvent, paid up the loss, and therefore this action was by them—by these various underwriters—to recover from the defendants for those moneys for which they admitted they were personally responsible.

The loss to them was trifling, if they did not succeed; the loss to his clients was ruin. They (GUION & Co.) were merchants, well known not only as such, but as shipowners themselves, and subject, of course, to the same accidents and mischances, or mistakes or occurrences of similar nature to this, but they were called upon as forwarding agents on a commission amounting to less than £5, to pay on a contract or warrantee, or it might be for negligence, to the enormous amount of over £100,000.

The first part of the case did not show any negligence, as the defendants gave the Steamship Company all the information they had from the original shipper in Hamburg.

There were other articles besides Glonoine oil which were of an explosive nature, which at the instant of the explosion produced flame, but he must tell them besides the percussion caps, there was another article found, whether a torpedo or not he could not say, though they had heard they were made in various shapes, in accordance with the science of projectiles.

He knew nothing about it, but the same witness who had bought the quills and percussions caps, subsequently bought another case of goods, saved from the *European*, and in it found two tin machines containing some acids, which burned his hands when he touched them.

These machines were made in the shape of a cross. After they had been examined by a druggist the witness was advised to throw them in the sea, he did so, and they could not, of course, say if they had caused or contributed to such an explosion. Thus they saw there were other articles concealed on board beside percussion caps, which were not to be found in the manifest, and they could not tell to what extent there were explosive materials there. With these facts before them could they come to the conclusion that the explosion must have been caused by Glonoine oil shipped by his clients?

Justice SMITH, in summing up, said the question of liability was a mixed question of law and fact, and the liability was alleged in two or three ways in the declaration. In the first count the liability was founded on the bill of lading, as he understood that count, and it had been agreed to leave it for the decision of the Court above. The plaintiffs mainly relied upon the second count and upon the law, as declared by the Court of Queen's Bench, which the plaintiffs said supported the Court. The count was founded on this, that there is an understanding that if a merchant ships goods he should give an undertaking, if the goods are not known by the shipowner to be dangerous, that they are reasonably safe to be carried. The law, therefore, had annexed to the contract made between the shipper and shipowner that goods should not be shipped unless the shipper communicates the danger to the shipowner, and gives him an opportunity of electing whether he will take the goods or not.

In this case probably the jury will come to the conclusion on the question of fact that the shipowners did not know that the goods were dangerous, and that the defendants did not know that they were dangerous; but in that state of things the law said the obligation was on the shipper. When both were innocent, the obligation was upon the shipper to make inquiry and communicate with the shipowner, and if they did not do this he was liable. Upon that important point, which would no doubt be revived in the Court above, the only question of fact would be whether the plaintiffs knew or had the means of knowing the character of the compound shipped. It was clear upon evidence that neither plaintiff nor defendants knew of the dangerous nature of the oil. The only other question was whether the shipper had the means of knowing that the compound was dangerous.

The shipowner had no means of knowing, nor had the shipper in this country. Glonoine was a new article of commerce—new to the plaintiffs and defendants, and the name given to it was not the name it was generally known by, because it was more commonly called "Noble's blasting oil." If it had been described as "Noble's blasting oil" the accident would never have occurred, but a neutral name was given to it, which did not convey any meaning to those who had not heard of the term before. On this part of the case we must direct the jury that there was no undertaking on the part of the shipper, unless they thought the plaintiffs knew and had the means of knowing that the oil was of a dangerous character, or that the shipper communicated the information to him.

That was one of the main questions in the case, so far as the ultimate result was concerned, because the learned counsel (the Attorney-General) had intimated his intention of taking the matter into the Court of Error. There was no doubt this case was one of very great importance to the commercial world. Two Judges held in the way he (Justice SMITH) was directing the jury, and a third very eminent Judge held the other way, and therefore the matter would probably be retried.

Both sides desired the opinion of the jury whether there was negligence on the part of the defendants in not communicating to the plaintiffs the dangerous nature of the article. He would not distinguish negligence in any other way than this: than an absence of that due and proper caution which a shipper ought to exercise in delivering goods to the shipowner.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and after an absence of nearly an hour, they returned into Court with the following verdict: First, the jury had no evidence before them to show that the defendants were guilty of any negligence in accordance with the ordinary custom. Second, that the explosion was caused by Glonvone oil. Third, that the plaintiffs did not know and had no means of knowing the dangerous nature of the oil, and that the defendants did not communicate it to them; and fourth, that the word liquid was marked upon the cases. This was a general verdict for the plaintiffs, and leave was given to the defendants to move.

The defendants will move at the November term to set aside the verdict and make it in favor of them; if this is denied an appeal will be taken. The case may go to the House of Lords for ultimate decision.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and North Westeren Railroad for the fourth week in August:

1867	$427,749
1866	304,409
Increase	$123,340

For the month of August:

1867	$1,038,823
1866	1,797,474
Increase	$241,348

The Michigan Southern Railroad earned during the last nine days of August:

1867	$157,352
1866	147,671
Increase	$9,681

The earnings for the month of August were:

1867	$428,762
1866	378,452
Increase	$50,310

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $691,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $62,000; total receipts, $3,810,999 43; total payments, $2,431,427 49; balance, $11,893,919 85.

The New-Orleans *Times*, in its annual review of the business of that city, says of the cotton movement:

We now give the following, which indicates the general cotton movement monthly:

	Receipts.	Sales.	Exports.
September	12,136	35,000	22,210
October	71,462	62,500	45,796
November	128,419	73,000	65,667
December	146,805	130,000	115,899
January	146,058	126,000	105,436
February	101,066	126,250	113,863
March	60,592	84,000	113,748
April	43,972	69,000	95,668
May	24,447	70,000	72,665
June	14,769	39,000	53,549
July	9,396	26,000	39,756
August	8,141	14,000	24,712
Additional made from samples, &c	13,323		
Total	780,496	854,750	868,969
Total last year	787,386	652,900	768,543

The year's exports as above embrace 403,521 bales to Great Britain, 160,852 to France, 22,217 to the North of Europe, 32,350 to Spain, Southern Europe and other foreign ports, 250,029 coastwise, comprising 84,264 to Boston, 9,711 to Providence, 145,046 to New-York, 8,249 to Philadelphia, and 2,759 to other ports.

The receipts of new crop to date embrace 19 bales, against 123 last year. The first arrival was on the 19th of August—that is, the first merchantable bale from the Mississippi Valley. Five sacks in the seed were received from the lower coast on the 13th, and a bale of the Alabama crop, *viâ* Mobile, on the 16th. The first from the Mississippi Valley last year was on the 7th of August.

The following table gives the receipts at this port and the total crop for the past ten years:

	Receipts at N. O.	Total Crop.
1857-8	1,678,616	3,113,962
1858-9	1,774,298	3,851,401
1859-60	2,255,448	4,675,870
1860-1	1,849,312	3,699,926
1861-2	38,880	no record.
1862-3	22,078	no record.
1863-4	131,044	no record.
1864-5	271,015	no record.
1865-6	787,380 est.	500,000
1866-7	780,496	1,600,000

And of the Sugar and Molasses trade, as follows:

"The general sugar movement is indicated by the following table, showing the monthly sales and receipts:

	Sales. hhds.	Receipts. hhds.
September	100	221
October	200	92
November	3,400	4,296
December	11,000	11,977
January	14,000	14,092
February	6,400	4,817
March	2,000	1,520
April	1,200	885
May	600	392
June	500	164
July	200	26
August	100	90
Total	39,700	38,572
Total last y'r	16,200	17,895

The exports have been too inconsiderable to require special notice, but, nevertheless, show some increase, amounting to 2,550 hhds. and 2,175 bbls., against 1,061 hhds. and 2,065 bbls. last year; 554 hhds. were taken for Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and the rest mostly to Gulf ports.

The annual statement of Mr. CHAMPOMIER gives the following as the crops for the thirteen years ending in 1861-2. We add the only accessible statistics since:

	Hhds.
1849-50	247,923
1850-51	211,303
1851-52	236,541
1852-53	321,931
1853-54	449,324
1854-55	346,635
1855-56	231,497
1856-57	73,976
1857-58	279,697
1858-59	362,296
1859-60	221,840
1860-61	228,753
1861-62	459,410

Receipts at this Port.

	Hhds.
1862-63	87,231
1863-64	76,801
1864-65	9,800
1865-66	17,895
1866-67	39,000

The irregularity of the above illustrates our remarks in relation to the precariousness of the crop, which is much increased now by the unreliability and inefficiency of the laborers.

The extent of the Molasses movement is shown by the following table.

	Receipts. Hhds.	Exports. Hhds.	Sales. Hhds.
September	221	95	100
October	92	316	200
November	4,296	3,391	3,400
December	11,977	8,729	11,000
September	468	200	95
October	191	300	316
November	10,732	10,000	3,391
December	21,122	18,000	8,729
January	16,426	16,000	6,474
February	6,963	8,000	1,875
March	1,797	1,300	314
April	448	500	218
May	160	300	93
June	71	200	67
July	15	100	110
August	382	100	211
Total	58,775	55,000	21,893
Total last year	27,403	24,600	13,196

The exports, as above, include 1,558 bbls. to Boston, 794 to Providence, 14,579 to New-York, 1,632 to Philadelphia, 379 to Charleston, 454 to Baltimore, and 2,497 to neighboring Gulf ports.

Relative to the Sea Island Cotton prospects the Charleston *Courier*, of the 2d, says:

"Our reports from the coast of Carolina and Georgia continue unfavorable. The caterpillar appears to have commenced its work in earnest, and on many plantations the crops are being deserted by the planter, as no labor can save them from the ravages of the worm. Letters from James' Island, John's Island, Wadmalaw, Edisto, Paris and Lady's Islands, and from Beaufort, Christ Church and St. Andrews', report those sections infested by the worm, and though we feel at a loss what to estimate the Island crop at, the impression is that a third will hardly be made. Letters from Florida are also gloomy; the heavy rains have caused the plant to shed and take the rust. They also report the caterpillar in many parts of the State, and as their season is longer than ours, we have reason to suppose they, too, will suffer greatly from the worm. Their crop is now calculated at a half of last year's."

Flour and Grain Trade of Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 2.

The eastward movement of flour and grain through Buffalo from the West from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1 this year, as compared with last year, shows a decrease of 156,500 bbls. of flour and 14,514,312 bushels of grain. The following will show the imports of flour and grain into Buffalo from the West by Lake and Grand Trunk Railway for the month of August and since Jan. 1, 1867, as compared with previous years:

FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, includ'g Flour, bush.
1867	161,938	5,010,088	5,819,778
1866	102,588	6,163,786	6,678,726
1865	132,656	5,110,797	5,774,077
1864	174,383	5,442,528	6,314,443
1863	143,594	3,386,584	4,104,554
1862	243,675	9,018,581	10,236,956
1861	215,195	6,397,461	7,473,436
1860	147,227	4,669,462	5,405,597
1859	127,609	1,349,324	1,987,369

FROM JAN. 1 TO SEPT. 1.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, includ'g Flour. bush.
1867	419,146	16,014,357	18,140,087
1866	575,655	30,558,669	33,436,944
1865	946,328	20,906,038	25,637,678
1864	1,228,774	24,238,199	30,382,069
1863	1,398,673	29,450,686	36,444,051
1862	1,556,486	32,305,327	40,087,757
1861	1,009,803	23,693,445	28,472,460
1860	535,230	14,365,055	17,041,205
1859	645,535	4,722,696	7,950,371

CANAL EXPORTS.

The following will show the canal exports of flour and grain from the opening of the canal, May 1, to Sept. 1, from 1863 to 1866, inclusive, and from May 6, 1867, to Sept. 1:

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Flour, bbls.	77,389	100,070	13,906	399
Wheat, bu.	10,468,864	5,005,105	2,133,428	788,402
Corn, bu.	6,869,261	9,014,624	16,548,146	8,934,383
Oats, bu.	4,105,030	5,051,233	6,068,898	2,201,118
Barley, bu.	1,512	264,861	174,457	55,060
Rye, bu.	39,122	256,923	436,246	168,160
Total bu.	21,483,789	19,592,746	25,351,175	12,147,123

CANAL TOLLS.

The following will show the revenue from canal tolls collected at Buffalo from the opening of the canal (May 1) to Sept. 1, in each year from 1860 to 1867, inclusive:

1867	$948,728 36
1866	1,255,197 00
1865	1,110,297 00
1864	1,324,573 00
1863	$1,664,651 00
1862	1,685,945 00
1861	979,461 00
1860	604,426 00

NUMBER OF BOATS CLEARED.

From the opening to Sept. 1 in the years:

1867	3,591
1866	4,660
1865	3,680
1864	4,663
1863	5,837
1862	6,133
1861	4,780

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1867.

SIR: In your letter of this date, you inquire if the construction recently given by the Attorney-General to the act of March 26, 1867, entitled "An Act to exempt wrapping papers, &c., from internal tax, and for other purposes," in regard to the certificates issued by the State of Alabama, does not apply to the City of Memphis. I reply that it does not. The act to which you refer is as follows:

And be it further enacted, That every National Banking Association, State Bank or banker or association, shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of the notes of any town, city or municipal corporation, paid out by them after the first day of May, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to be collected in the mode and manner in which the tax on the notes of State Banks are collected.

The Attorney-General, in examining the Alabama case, treats the question as one of construction simply. He first assigns his reasons for believing that the Alabama certificates do not fall within either of the acts previous to that of March 26, 1867, and then gives it as his opinion that they do not fall within the last-named act, because the notes of a State are not specially mentioned therein. In discussing the question he uses the following language:

"I find myself fortified in the conclusion to which I have arrived, that a State is not included in these terms of description, by a subsequent act of Congress. I refer to the act passed March 26, 1857, entitled "An Act to exempt wrapping paper, &c., from internal tax, and for other purposes," This is the act to which I adverted in the preceding part of this opinion. It clearly enough appears by that act that Congress was of the opinion that neither the sixth section of the act of 1865, nor the ninth section of the act of 1866, and the declaratory clause in the forty-fourth section of the act of 1866, includes such a public corporation as a town, city or other municipal corporation, and therefore specially taxed the notes of such public corporations when paid out after the first of May, 1867. Now if these public corporations, under the provisions of the sixth, ninth and forty-fourth sections, were already subject to the tax therein imposed, and which had already accrued, why was it found necessary to tax them by this section, and to make them liable only on future issues? We must therefore conclude that as to such a public corporation as a city, Congress has found it necessary to tax its circulating notes by a special enactment. But if a city was not included in a prior legislation how can it be said that a State was included? And again: When Congress, by this act of 1867, determined upon taxing the notes issued by a city, why did they not mention a State also, if it was their purpose to tax the circulating notes issued by a State."

The reasoning of the Attorney-General clearly indorses and supports the ruling of this office, that all national banking associations, State banks, bankers and associations, are liable to a tax of ten per centum upon the amount of the notes of the City of Memphis paid out by them after the first day of May, 1867.

Very respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. W. O. LOFLAND, Mayor of Memphis, Tenn., Washington, D. C.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....
Flour, bbls	11,842
Flour, bags	....
Cornmeal, bbls	83
Cornmeal, bags	370
Wheat, bushels	52,624
Corn, bushels	58,594
Rye, bushels	240
Oats, bushels	21,924
Barley, bushels	....
Malt, bushels	670
Pork, bbls	24
Cut Meats, pkgs	127
Lard, pkgs	317
Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Whisky, bbls	760
Petroleum, bbls	4,548

ASHES—Have been in fair demand at about $9 50 for Pots, and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been in request at full prices, including Java at 24¾c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18½c.@20c., Maracaibo 17c.@19c., Laguayra 17½c.@18½c., Rio 14¾c.@19c., St. Domingo 16c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in much better demand, partly for export, at rather firmer prices. Middling grades closed at 26½c.@28c., chiefly at 27c.@28c. ℘ ℔., on sales and resales of 2,350 bales, against receipts of 91 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts, thus far, this week	2,550
Receipts last week	5,678
Receipts preceding week	8,800
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	1,420
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	433,055
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	329,919
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	470,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	43,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,870,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,552,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	75,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—A more active business has been reported in State and Western Flour, at steady prices for all really desirable grades, especially of old. There has been considerable irregularity and some depression in the less known brands of new. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$7 70; very poor to good extra State at $8 10@$9 90; good to choice extra State at $9 90@$10 90; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 20@$10 10 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50@$7 70
Extra State	8 10@10 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 00@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 20@10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 10@12 50
Extra Genesee	10 90@12 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@15 00

Southern Flour is more active, but heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,250 bbls., at $8 90@$13 for new, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is heavy at from $6@$8 for inferior to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales, 540 bbls. Corn Meal is in less request at $5 85 for City, $6 for Western, $5 80@$6 for Jersey, and on private terms for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 650 bbls. and sacks, at $11@$13 50 ℘ bbl. of 196 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light supply and fair demand at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 23,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2 32; Amber State, $2 32@$2 35½, chiefly at $2 32½@$2 34; Amber Southern, $2 28@$2 30; and White California, $2 55 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in more request and held with more confidence. There has been some export inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 137,000 bushels, at $1 15@$1 17½ for poor to choice Mixed Western afloat, and $1 14@$1 16½ for do. in store, and $1 09@$1 14 for unsound and damp in store and afloat ℘ bushel. Rye continues quiet; sales 3,400 bushels, including State at $1 50@$1 51, and Western at $1 40@$1 45 ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive. Oats have been in more demand, closing more decidedly firm. We quote: Old Western at 65c.@67c.; New Western at 68c.@72c.; New Crop, Jersey, at 50c.@60c.; New State at 69c.@71c., and New Southern at 58c.@68c. ℘ bushel; sales 47,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during twenty-four hours, prior to 10½ A. M., on Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1867: M. Rowe, Buffalo, wheat; Matilda, Buffalo, corn; Lawassie, Buffalo, wheat; F. L. Sheldon, Oswego, corn; Kearsage, Buffalo, wheat; State of New-York, Pittsford, oats, &c.; Cora Bell, Buffalo, corn; Camden, Buffalo, wheat; Julia, Buffalo, corn; J. N. Westfield, Buffalo, corn; H. B. Wilcox, Oswego, corn; Gen. Foot, Oswego, corn; Chas. R. Davis, Buffalo, oats, &c.; American Union, Buffalo, wheat; A. J. Labor, Buffalo, corn, &c.; W. L. Gilbert, Buffalo, corn; John Austin, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Isaac Wessels, Buffalo, corn; Lansing, Buffalo, corn; Lamson, Buffalo, rye; Cora B. Walrath, Buffalo, wheat; W. T. Warner, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; A. W. Horton, Buffalo, corn; H. Osborn, Buffalo, corn.

HAY—North River bale continues in request at 70c.@80c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for local use, ℘ 100 ℔s. Straw is in limited request at 70c.@85c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in demand, including American crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and foreign at 40c.@75c. ℘ ℔.

HEMP—Has been quite dull at former prices. Stock, 611 bales American, and 25,487 bales foreign.

LATHS—Have been in request at $2 90@$3 12½ ℘ thousand.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 36c.@56c.; English Islands at 53c.@55c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been moderately inquired for, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 90@$9 ℘ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $3 50@$4 25; Pitch, $3 75@$4 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 65c.@72c.; Linseed Oil at $1 24@$1 31 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair demand, closing at 17c.@18c. for Crude; 13c.@14c. for Crude in bulk; 27c.@31c. for Refined, in bond, and 40c.@48c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and firmer to-day. Sales since our last, 5,250 bbls., in lots, at $23 50@$23 70 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 60, regular; $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 75 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 10½c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15½c.@16½c., for Hams, ℘ ℔.; sales equal to 364 pkgs. Bacon continues in moderate demand; sales, 50,000 ℔s. short rib ice-cured at 13½c., in bulk, ℘ ℔. Lard is steady, but quiet; sales have been reported since our last of 750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@14c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues dull at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 108 bbls. Tierce Beef is very quiet. Beef Hams continue nominal. Butter is in request, at 26c.@40c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@28c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues in demand at 6c.@14c. ℘ ℔. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ℘ ℔	35	@40
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ℘ ℔	35	@38
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ℘ ℔	31	@32
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ℘ ℔	28	@30
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ℘ ℔	27	@30
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ℘ ℔	26	@28
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ℘ ℔	25	@27
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ℘ ℔	22	@24
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ℘ ℔	16	@22
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ℘ ℔	15	@18
Grease Butter, original packages, ℘ ℔	9	@10

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℘ ℔	13	@14
Factory Dairies, Fair, ℘ ℔	11	@12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℘ ℔	11	@12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ℘ ℔	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ℘ ℔	6	@8

RICE—Has been inactive, including Carolina at $11 50@$12 50, and Rangoon at $9 25@$9 50 ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock, 262 casks Carolina and 14,633 cleared East India.

SUGARS—Have been steady but less active; sales have been reported of 810 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11⅝c.@13½c., and 240 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c.@12⅞c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at from 14c.@16¾c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 86,000 ℔s. Tallow at 11¾c.@12¼c.; 47,000 ℔s. Stearine at 13c.@14¼c.; 56,000 ℔s. Grease at 7⅝c.@9¾c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 600 bbls., in bond, at 37c.@40c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 28,500 bushels Corn at 3d. by sail, and 3d.@3¼d. by steam, ℘ bushel; 150 bbls. Oil at 4s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; 100 boxes Bacon at 20s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 10,000 bushels Wheat at 4d. ℘ bushel; 2,500 boxes Cheese at 35s., and 50 tons Tallow at 15s. ℘ ton. For Rotterdam, 400 bbls. Resin at 1s. 3d. ℘ 280 ℔s. For Continental ports direct, a ship with 5,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms, and a bark with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ℘ bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.: *Resolved,* That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for: that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements: that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for all diseases of a private nature at the office of Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. A permanent and positive cure for STRICTURE, SYPHILIS, FISTULA, NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS and IMPOTENCE. SORES and ULCERS quickly healed. Consultations free.

SPECIAL NOTICE—TO THE MEMBERS OF the Musical Mutual Protective Union—On the second THURSDAY, Sept. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, the election of President and officers will take place, according to the charter. D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence. No. 42 5th-av.

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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytynge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. RICHELIEU; or THE CONSPIRACY. Edwin Forrest as Richelieu.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, Mr. George Becks, Mr. J. W. Coggeswell, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Jennie Gourlay, Miss Adah Monk.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CLORINDA and ROMEO JAMES JENKINS. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE MYSTIC CAVE; OR, THE ENCHANTED HORN, and FOLLY AS IT FLIES. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, STATE SECRETS, JOKES, SONGS, &c.

JONES' WOOD.
THIS DAY, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., ANNUAL CALEDONIAN GAMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Times* yesterday commented editorially upon the correspondence between the British and American Governments in the *Alabama* case, and asserted that Lord Stanley had acted throughout in good faith, and with a determination not to give capital to a circle of American politicians who are ever seeking causes of complaint against England. The *Times* added that inasmuch as the counter claims of England for indemnity, at least balance those of the United States, Lord Stanley will, under the circumstances, wait until the United States Government reduces its pretensions.

Yesterday was the second day of the races at Warwick. In the run for the Warwick Cup, *Goodwood* came in first, and was declared winner of the cup.

A meeting was held in Dublin, yesterday, under the auspices of the Reform League of that city. Loud and prolonged manifestations of sympathy for the Jamaica convicts were indulged in.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that intelligence has been received that the British subjects who were imprisoned by the King of Abyssinia had gained their freedom.

A telegram from Madrid says that the Spanish Government has sent out orders for the immediate return of the Spanish fleet in the Pacific.

It is reported that Baron von Beust is maturing a plan for the sale of the Church property in Austria, for the payment of the accumulated indebtedness of the nation with the proceeds.

A Peace Congress of the leading Democrats of Europe will meet in Geneva on the 9th instant. Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Jules Favre and Garibaldi will attend the sessions.

International races took place yesterday at Iffezheim, in Germany. Horses from Great Britain and all parts of the Continent were entered. The event of the day was the International St. Leger Race, which was won by the celebrated French horse *Trocadero*.

GENERAL.

At the meeting of the Constitutional Convention yesterday, several memorials were presented for the abolition of the Board of Regents of the State University; also one representing $25,000,000 of capital, and from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 of annual business against prohibitory legislation in the matter of wines, distilled and malt liquors. A motion to hold evening instead of afternoon sessions was agreed to. The President presented additional testimony taken by the Senate State Canal Investigating Committee. In submitting the testimony, the Committee states that it establishes the fact that frauds of great and alarming magnitude have been committed against the State; that the present system of keeping the canals in repairs by contract is one of the most prolific sources of fraud; that under such system desperate combinations and conspiracies have been formed whereby important contracts have been secured at the contractor's own price; that notwithstanding the large sums paid by the State the canals have not been kept in repair, but have been gradually passing into a state of dilapidation. The Committee recommend that all legal means be taken by the State to redress the wrongs so boldly perpetrated against it. In Committee of the Whole the consideration of the reports of Committees on Finance and Canals was resumed, Mr. Alvord continuing his argument in favor of the report of the Canal Committee. The debate was still in progress when the hour for taking a recess arrived. The Convention reassembled at 7:30 o'clock, when the debate of the morning session in Committee of the Whole was resumed, Mr. Opdyke having the floor. Before the debate was concluded the Committee rose and reported progress, and the Convention adjourned.

We transfer to our columns a report of conversations held by a correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* with Senators Sumner and Wilson and Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts. The conversations were stenographically reported, and therefore present accurately the expressed views of the gentlemen mentioned upon the political situation, including the questions of impeachment, finance, the duties of Congress, and their estimation of the President and other public men.

A terrible catastrophe occurred at Ontario in this State on Monday. A pleasure party consisting of fourteen persons were out on Lake Ontario in a sail-boat, when, in trying to go about, the boat capsized. Nine out of the fourteen were drowned, six of whom were girls. The bodies were not recovered.

LOCAL.

Three several orders were made yesterday by the Supreme Court in respect to the controversy as to the Olympic Theatre. One order was made by Judge Barnard early in the day, whereby he dissolved an injunction granted by Judge Clerke on Saturday last, restraining Mr. James E. Hayes from proceeding with the play advertised for Monday next. Soon after Judge Leonard set aside Judge Barnard's order, and late in the afternoon Judge Leonard made another order to show cause this morning why his own order should not be vacated.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday. The business transacted was of the usual routine character. Several members of the Board accompany Gov. Fenton on his visit to the State institutions to-day.

George Hammer, charged with shooting Catharine Lyons, and thereby inflicting severe and perhaps fatal injuries, on the 26th ult., was brought up before Justice Leonard yesterday on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000. The prisoner claims the shooting to have been purely accidental; but the theory on the part of the people is that Hammer was at the time in the act of perpetrating a crime, and hence that if the injured woman die he will be guilty of manslaughter.

Application was made yesterday before United States Commissioner Stillwell for bail in the case of Garrius C. Baker, late paying teller of the Tradesmen's National Bank, who is charged with embezzlement. As the accused was arrested after his discharge by Justice Hogan, upon a warrant issued by Commissioner Osborne, bail was refused for the present, and Mr. Baker was remanded to jail.

A meeting of the owners of tenement-houses was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening, and an organization formed for the mutual protection against a clause in a recent Act of the Legislature requiring them to place fire-proof receptacles for fuel in every tenement-house built or to be built in this City.

The examination into the case of the alleged Royal Insurance Company bond robbery was resumed at the Tombs, before Justice Hogan, yesterday. The principal witness examined was Mrs. Gilchrist, a relative of Daniel Noble.

A final meeting of the Southern Famine Relief Committee was held yesterday. The total cash receipts have been $250,566, all of which sum has been expended. The number of bushels of corn purchased was 175,316.

A colored Spaniard, named Crispino Cadena, killed his wife yesterday morning, it is said, in a fit of jealousy. The murder was done in the basement of No. 15 East Eleventh-street, and it is stated was witnessed by several persons.

The Board of Education met last evening, President McLean in the chair. No business of unusual importance was transacted.

The bodies of two unknown women were placed in the Morgue yesterday, where they await identification.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Superior Court, Judge McCunn presiding, in the action entitled Henry Ferris *vs.* Caroline Ferris.

Business was somewhat brisker yesterday, especially in the Produce lines. Pork and Cotton were much more sought after. Freights were more active.

The South and the President.

The recent action of the President, and the ill-concealed antagonism that exists between his position and that of Gen. Grant, seem scarcely to have disturbed the current of Southern opinion. Taking the Press as a correct exponent of the various shades of local feeling, we must conclude that the hope once cherished of help from the President has been universally abandoned, and that the interest felt in his policy is limited to the personal and partisan complications which it involves. The journals opposed to Congress and the Reconstruction Law are violent in their denunciation of Grant. His approval of Sheridan's course, his resistance to the President's schemes, and his identification with the measures of Congress, have raised the ire of editors who mistook his moderation for indifference and his silence for sympathy. But this altered tone in regard to Gen. Grant has not been attended with the slightest growth of faith in Mr. Johnson or in his ability to lessen the burthens of the Southern people. As a mere gladiator, he is cheered lustily enough. But in his own fortunes or in the result of his conflicts, there is comparatively little interest. To this extent the Southern aspect is satisfactory.

The slight importance which our Southern contemporaries attach to events now transpiring at Washington is the effect in some degree of a more just estimate of the relative strength of the parties engaged in the contest. At the outset, no doubt, Mr. Johnson was relied upon hopefully, confidently, by the opponents of reconstruction. In his efforts in their behalf, they saw a chance of deliverance, and even of ultimate triumph. The last few months have dissipated these delusions. Mr. Johnson, it is seen, is as nothing and nobody against Congress, backed by the firm will of the nation. His aid has rendered matters worse, not better. And they have outlived the folly that would place any dependence upon pretensions and endeavors which a few weeks hence will be crushed and frustrated by the power of Congress. We find none sufficiently ignorant or weak to believe that the display now made by Mr. Johnson will avail him or his abettors in the smallest degree; while there is everywhere an evident consciousness of the fact that Congress, when it assembles, will make its mastery of the situation more absolute than ever.

Apart from the loss of all reliance on the power of Mr. Johnson, we trace in Southern journalism an entire want of respect for his judgment. Whatever be the interpretation put upon his motives, there is no longer any reliance upon his sagacity or statesmanship. It is seen and felt that as President he is a blunderer all the time—marring even good things by his manner of doing them, and making bad things intolerable by the temper in which they are attempted. Hence he has ceased to enjoy credit as a friend of the South, and is rated instead among its worst enemies.

Material interests, too, are gradually asserting their supremacy over malcontents and partisans. The Wade Hamptons, the Hills and the Herschel Johnsons may avow their preference for a continuance of military government over governments reconstructed in conformity with the law; but the Southern people appear to be tired of agitation, whether originated by Southern citizens or forced upon them by a President powerless except for evil. If the Press forms an index to opinion, we are warranted in assuming that the desire for reconstruction, even subject to existing conditions, is gradually but surely prevailing over the efforts of rebel agitators. We were not without fears that this tendency might be temporarily checked by Mr. Johnson's unwise demonstrations. Of this, however, we find no sign. On the contrary, we do find many tokens of mistrust of Mr. Johnson as an obstacle to the peace and prosperity which the South needs and craves above all other things.

A New Plan of Municipal Government for New-York.

The Citizens' Association, composed chiefly of persons who have a large property stake in New-York, have set themselves to the task of devising a plan of municipal government for us which should at least be carefully weighed. The demand for reform is exceedingly urgent. The present system, even if it worked with tolerable fairness, is a patch-work system. It satisfies no one. It is all tail and no head. Responsibility has been so distributed that if each separate administrative branch were doing its utmost to promote the common welfare, it must be, more or less, a failure, from the impossibility of determining where authority begins or where it ends. Instead of being a system of checks and balances, it is a multiplex scheme of local administration, in which there is neither check nor balance. Some of the Commissions engrafted upon the old municipal plan of government work, in their separate departments, with measurable success, because the Commissioners and the executive officers are men of probity and experience,—desirous rather to make the best of a bad system, than to give occasion for a conflict of authority. This is true, we apprehend, of the Police Commission, of the Croton Board and of the Central Park Commissioners. The working of the Fire Department and of the Board of Health has not been subjected to so long and so severe a test as the others. But in all of these distinct branches of our municipal administration, there is fair evidence that the personnel of the departments is about as good as we should be likely to get under any new charter. That is saying a great deal, and yet there are, on all hands, the evidences that the patch-work is bad; that the entire scheme is deficient in purpose and unity; that ultimate responsibility is wanting; that a false economy in one place defeats the ends of justice and right; that what appears a lavish expenditure in another place creates general distrust; and that if redress is sought by individual sufferers it is too often impossible to know where to find it.

The Citizens' Association, in view of these facts, could have set themselves to no more appropriate task than that of giving us the outline of a new plan of municipal government. Whether the plan they have worked out for the consideration of the Constitutional Convention will bear a rigid criticism in all its features, may be doubted. The leading points of it have a two-fold bearing:—First, the concentration of power in one Executive officer, the Mayor of the City—according to him a status becoming the Head of a Great Corporation; and, Second, the establishment of a high property qualification for municipal legislators in both branches of the Common Council—with a limitation of the local franchise to voters assessed on not less than five thousand dollars worth of real property. The limitations set upon the Mayor's authority; the grouping of what are now distinct Commissions; the restrictions upon the powers of the Council over money appropriations are all incidents of the scheme rather than fundamental parts of it; and they only so far modify the crude provisions of our present mixed system as to make them (or seek to make them) harmonize with the creation of a responsible legislative body and a responsible Executive. There is coherence, at least, in the proposed reform. The elevation of the Mayor's authority, and, possibly, the establishment of some considerable property qualification in the case of candidates for the Council, will find a strong support among intelligent and responsible citizens generally. But the raising of the franchise in the case of voters to the high figure of $5,000 in taxable property can hardly fail to be keenly scrutinized. Admitting the general corruptibility of large numbers of the poorer class of voters—it may be fairly doubted whether the real plunderers of the City would not turn up in as strong a body from among the qualified voters, as from among their present instruments. The principle of limitation itself need not be discussed. The tenant who pays twenty dollars a month for a floor pays now indirectly more than his own share, and more than his own share of the City taxation. It is he who makes all the real property of the City *worth taxing*. Supposing he is an honest mechanic, struggling to do his proper part in life,—suppose his landlord is a faro banker, a common gambler, a keeper of bagnios, a bloated rum-dealer—what then? How shall we establish equity by disfranchising the first, and elevating the last into a specially privileged citizenship? These are matters that would seem to require more thought and more discussion at the hands of the Citizen's Association.

The Newark and Paterson Almshouse Cases.

A pauper lunatic named Joseph Elwell died in the Newark Almshouse on Aug. 28. An inquest was held the next day, and after hearing the evidence of all persons who could throw any light upon the case, the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict censuring the Superintendent and physician of the Almshouse, and recommending the immediate adoption of some plan for ameliorating the condition of pauper lunatics. From the testimony of George Taylor, Overseer of the Poor, it appears that deceased was sent from the State Prison at Trenton to the Newark Almshouse in May last. At that time he was, as the Almshouse physician testified, "perfectly insane." Nevertheless, he was confined in a small cell, admitted to be injurious to patients of his class. He was not very robust, and he was evidently unable to take any care of his own health. At times he was violent, and after he had been in confinement at Newark a short time he began to destroy his clothing. The Almshouse physician swears that he could not be kept clothed. Other witnesses state that he had only the bare floor to lie upon; that he had no person in particular to take care of him; that he had nothing but the regular diet; that he tore a portion of his clothing to shreds because it was lousy and filthy; that he was left in a perfectly nude state for three or four weeks, and that his room was covered with filth. About a week before his death, it was reported that he had diarrhœa. The physician was informed; one visit was paid to him; medicine was prescribed, but only one dose was taken, it is said, "the remainder having been thrown away by some person." The overseer declares that he was not told of the lunatic's illness and did not go to see him. The physician saw him only once, and that "his situation was such that you could not hold any conversation with him." These facts satisfied the jury that Elwell's death was hastened and caused by the situation and circumstances attending him, and their verdict upon this point will undoubtedly be approved by all who examine the evidence.

But the Newark Almshouse does not appear to be worse in any respect than many other institutions of the same kind. The Paterson Almshouse has been declared, by the Grand Jury of the County, a public nuisance, and six bills of indictment have been found against the keeper, Isaac G. Sigler, for assault and battery. At present it is unnecessary to say anything regarding his conduct. But attention may be called to a few facts brought to light during the investigation, and admitted by all parties. It appears that it is customary to confine insane persons in the Paterson Almshouse. Its keeper is charged with cruelty toward one crazy man and three female lunatics. One named Eliza Dooley is said to have been sometimes sent to the lock-up, and at other times whipped for misconduct. Another named Mrs. Lehr is said to have been treated in the same way. The third, named Mary Ann Wilson, was confined in a sort of prison-room prepared for her. Here, with a cold zinc floor under her feet, with only a lot of straw for her bed, and completely naked most of the time, this poor insane girl lived for several years. At last death came to her relief. Though the woman who waited on her swears that she could not have had better care, is it not reasonable to suppose that every one employed to take care of her was pleased when they heard that she was dead? What comfort can paupers, and especially such insane, troublesome paupers as Mary Ann Wilson, have in a place where her keepers believe that a poor house cannot be managed without the whip?

The whole system of confining lunatics under the same roof with paupers is wrong. The two classes cannot be managed properly in the same Institution. But to place the two together and then to appoint the pliant, greedy tool of some political party to take care of them, as is too often the case, is a disgrace to any civilized community.

MINOR TOPICS.

In the speech which the French Emperor delivered at Lille on Thursday last, he reprimanded the directors of the public Press for spreading unfounded rumors and creating general distrust, and he declared that he would attempt to counteract this by doing all in his power to recall confidence. The Emperor was perfectly justified in making these remarks as to the Press—though some limitation to their bearing would not have been out of place. The Liberal Press of Paris have been especially belligerent on the Prussian question, and they have expressed themselves in ways sometimes malicious, sometimes sinister, and sometimes braggadocia-like, which could meet the approval of no honorable man. If we may suppose the Emperor to have referred to the foreign Press at all, he could justly have pointed to the journals of Berlin in justification of his remarks. The tone of nearly all of them has been insulting toward France and stimulating to the popular passions; and the two comic journals of Berlin particularly have exercised the most diabolical ingenuity in concocting such pictorial and other appeals as would stimulate warlike feelings. It is a terrible thing for a country now-a-days when its journals undertake to stir up the bitter passions of hatred and war. They can thus serve the devil in a way that he can be served by no other agency on this side of his own sulphurous dominions.

It will be a happy day for America if ever her people are allowed to think or breathe without considering how it will affect their "Party." All through the Congressional debates and legislation which followed the close of the war, *Party* was the fence that inclosed every man and compelled him to follow the beaten path that had been laid out. So now, in Massachusetts, where, regardless of former Party ties, the points to be settled at the coming election are based upon the question of License or Prohibition, a single issue of State interest alone, and having no more connection with national politics than a Chinese junk has with a shaving-brush,—still, *Party* is the cry. The Boston *Traveller* states that Gen. Butler thinks it would not only be disastrous policy, in view of the national political situation, to run any risk of breaking up the Republican Party on this issue, but that it would certainly ruin any man or body of men who attempted to do so. One would think that the safety of the Republican Party was the chief end of man. Parties are means, not ends; but there seem to be very few people who comprehend the fact.

We have two regular readers of the Times whose venerable age and patriarchal wisdom ought to make their esteem of more value to us than the praises of all our other subscribers. The eldest of these patriarchs is a hundred and one years of age, but is still possessed of a bright, strong mind, a free step and a cheery manner. As a soldier, explorer and adventurer; as a combatant in many lands and the medaled victor of hard-fought fields; as a military officer eighty years ago (probably before your aged grandfather was born, O middle-aged reader!) as a traveler in all climes and an observer of all mankind—he has had such vast and marvelous experiences of life that no one in America can compare with him. The patriarchal Times reader of the two to whom we have referred, was spoken of in yesterday's issue in connection with the ninety-sixth anniversary of his birth, as the oldest inhabitant living and born in New-York City. He assisted when a lad in tearing down the last British flag in America, and in raising the first American flag that was ever raised in this City; he has seen New-York grow from a small town to its present millionaire proportions, and has read the Times ever since it was issued. We wish our two venerable readers many years of health and happiness.

We doubt if the neighborhood of any large city on the globe can show a waste of uncultivated land like that of most parts of Long Island. The environs of most populous cities, in civilized lands, are turned to gardens—are made to blossom like the rose. The reason is obvious. The necessities of feeding half a million or a million people every day, demands that near at hand shall be a vast space filled with market gardens, whose produce can each morning be brought to the consumer's door. Hence the science of agriculture is always carried to the highest pitch, and fertile land increases most enormously in value near the great cities. But how is it with Long Island? Scores of square miles of it lie waste and desolate. The soil, to be sure, is thin and sandy; but it is perfectly capable of being overlaid with manure and fertilizing compounds. We have no doubt that if New-York were properly swept and sewered, the sewerage and sweepings alone would be sufficient to bring up Long Island to be a garden such as New-Jersey is to-day. Nor does it require soil of the best sort originally to conduct market gardening, since that peculiar species of farming, demanding so much manure where two or three successive crops are to be taken off in a year, depends more for success upon the skillful treatment of the soil than upon its original productiveness. But Long Island now does not yield one-tenth of what it should to the New-York markets. Plenty of tolerable land can be bought there for a mere song—a few dollars an acre—and goes without purchasers. One great and central trouble is in the lack of proper steam communication for the island. Only one railroad runs through it, and this on but one side. In addition, this single railroad is managed with perfect disregard to the public interests. But Long Island enjoys advantages of natural position which will not always let it remain thus in the background. It must one day give to New-York and take from it ten times as much as at present.

A block of buildings has been put up in Brooklyn the present season in which the second and third floors have been constructed for dwellings on the French plan of having an entire house, parlor, sitting-room, kitchen, bath, &c., on the same floor, and in which the rooms are finished in an elegant and comfortable manner. This is not the first attempt of late of erecting dwellings for small families in this convenient and economical style, which we have so long advocated in the Times; and we hear of several capitalists and builders, lately returned from Paris, who have examined the matter in that city, and have come to the conclusion that dwellings of this sort can be built with such profit in the City as to induce them to invest their resources in the venture. We should like to see a proportion of the large number of buildings that are being built up-town constructed in this way.

We used to look out for Conventions and anniversaries and such like gatherings for mutual congratulation or condolence in the early days of May. But, for some reason, instead of concentrating all the annual tea parties this year in New-York and in the season when we are regularly braced for it, there seems to have been a general breaking out of Conventions all over the country during the past and present months. We have had now the *savants* first in Hartford and the *savants* in Burlington; we have been bewildered with horse fairs in Buffalo and in Springfield; we have worked hard to discover the drift of the Labor Congress at Chicago; Buffalo is now about to hold a Convention of National Cigar Makers' Unions, and another of New-York State Carpenters' and Joiners' Unions; while for Cleveland, Ohio, is reserved the honor of entertaining Conventions of the two most practical and useful organizations of the day—the Spiritualists and the Fenian Brotherhood. This is a dangerous symptom. We fear the disease is spreading, and that ere long it will rage all over the country and all through the year.

While everybody concedes that a good quill pen is the best pen in the world, not one man in a hundred, now-a-days, can make or mend one. Few like to buy ready-made quill pens at 75 cents a dozen or two, and, after using each for a quarter of an hour or so, have to throw it away. And if some inventive genius will contrive a cheap and handy machine with which to repoint quill pens, we'll guarantee him a speedy fortune, to say nothing of the thanks of the entire writing community. The machine must be small, neat and cheap, and must not easily get out of order.

It is but a short while since a scrutinizing Boston critic proved that the romance of Pocahontas and Captain John Smith, which we all admired in the days of our youth, was a piece of historical humbug, and that though there were once personages holding these names, yet the leading incidents with which tradition has associated them were merely the offspring of the chivalric imagination of old Virginia. Is is now the turn of King Philip, the great Wampanoag Sachem of Rhode Island, to have his paint and feathers taken of. The great Indian king, whose name was once a terror to children, and whose bravery and statesmanlike skill have long been commemorated in song and story, is now shown to have enjoyed large credit on very small capital—is shown, in fact, to have been a coward and charlatan, a shabby pretender, shining in borrowed plumes. So at least the case is put by Dr. Dexter, in editing a *History of King Philip's War*, and the evidence he brings to bear on the subject is, we are sorry to say, too clear and strong to be altogether discredited. We imagine, however, that for generations to come Pocahontas will be known as a captivating maid, and King Philip as a great chief, though the one may have been a very improper girl, and the other a savage and coward.

Those of our speechifying citizens who will be called on to make speeches at Mr. Dickens, should take a preliminary gallop over the ground, unless they are perfectly familiar therewith. They will have to quote his works, or at least to refer to his best-known characters, and Charles is so universally read in this country that if they misquote him we shall surely catch 'em at it. The other day a writer in one of our popular magazines, after using that expressive phrase of Mr. Wackford Squeers, the elder, "Here's Richness!" attributed it to "Silas Wegg, in Dickens' masterpiece, David Copperfield." Now, you see, that sort of thing won't do. We shall have to get up "Dickens Private Classes," wherein our Aldermen and that kind of folks can be coached for a few weeks till their Dickens darkness is not wholly Egyptian. Here's a chance for Steve Branch again. Many's the City father he's taught to spell, after the paternal had assumed the civic robes. Let Stephen write up "First Lessons in Nicholas Nickleby," the "Oliver Twist Primer," "Pickwick in Six Easy Lessons," "Barnaby Rudge in short words of not more than two syllables." These text-books will do to begin with. The "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit" primers should be carefully arranged with question and answer, and a thorough acquaintance with them must be insisted on. We fancy we can now see the stern Stephen, spectacles on nose, glancing along his Aldermanic class, called up for recitation. Presently Smith stumbles in his Dombey, and Joskins is all at fault with his Little Dorrit; then Smithson has jumbled his Cricket on the Hearth so confusedly up with his Pickwick, that he thinks John Peerybingle ran away with the Spinster Aunt, and that Alfred Jingle married both Dot and Bertha, Alderman Tackleton and Job Trotter giving away the brides. Fancy Alderman Spluggs being birched for not knowing his Curiosity Shop; Alderman Crackenthorpe put in the corner for deficiency in his Rudge; Councilman Peggit getting a black mark for an imperfect Nickleby lesson, and fat Mr. Blazes receiving a sound flogging for looking at the girls when he ought to have studied his Bleak House lesson. Wake up, Stephen! Your country calls you.

A funny story comes to us that a learned Agricultural Society, which holds its meetings not a hundred miles from New-York, recently discussed the question of how flax grew. However, one rash person denied that the seed of the growing plant remained under ground—all the rest of the crowd said it did. Nothing like proof. Seeing is believing. "Experientia does it," as Mr. Squeers affirmed most justly. So a goblet was produced, some seed sent for, and with the aid of some dirt a little glass garden fixed up. And the agriculturists adjourned. On reassembling some days after, lo the little blades peeped forth, each bearing on its summit the source of its life, and the wise teachers of farming found to their surprise that growing flax carried its seed up with it and bore it at the top as proudly as any young bean that ever first saw the light of day. Some day we understand these same notabilities intend to debate the "Characteristics of *Punkins* and squashes, and how to tell 't'other from which, especially with reference to prize strawberries, how to separate grapes from thorns, and the influence of dairy produce upon American social life."

The world will never cease to furnish fresh proofs of the saying that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country and his own house. An American, traveling in France, is shocked at finding Gen. Cluseret's defence of the shooting of Maximilian, and writes from Nantes to *La France* a letter protesting that the native citizens of the United States do not regard that act as did this single adopted citizen. He adds—as *La France* prints it—"Are not the Americans of to-day the descendants of the great citizen, W. Payne, the founder of our Republic, of him whom the French patriots called to a seat in their assemblies." Here, we see, is an illustriously unknown W. Payne, of whom we in America never heard, though he was the "founder of our Republic." Such is fame. If we never have heard even of the founder of the Republic, what assurance have lesser men of enduring reputation? There *was* a certain Tom Paine, with whose career a part of these historical facts tallies; but even he was not the founder of the Republic. Ergo, he cannot be W. Payne. We tardily accept, then, the new candidate for national honors. All hail, W. Payne!

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

There are various conflicting rumors afloat to-night respecting the character of an interview which took place between the President and Gen. Grant to-day. The former's proclamation and the latter's last order are given as the text on which a stormy discussion is said to have occurred. But as no reliable information can be ascertained, the public will do well to be chary of such reports. Gen. Grant may have strong opinions of his own, but he certainly does not indulge in quarrels. One thing, however, is certain—the relations between the President and Gen. Grant are not as amicable as they might be, and the former's most intimate confidants assert to-night that Gen. Grant will not be retained in the War Office beyond a few days, the President having found him too contumacious as a civil officer. He will, therefore, avail himself of the loophole that he is Grant's military superior, and order him back to headquarters. As to who will succeed Gen. Grant nothing positive is known. Gen. Steedman, whose name has been so freely mentioned, says he is not a candidate for the position and would not accept it.

The President's proclamation is generally interpreted here to mean a notice to Gen. Grant and the Military District Commanders that Andrew Johnson is President, and that the reconstruction laws must be executed according to the Johnsonian interpretation on pain of Executive displeasure. It has also caused much amusement in Republican circles, many being disposed to regard it as simply a fulmination of an Executive who finds himself thoroughly tied up, though those who know Mr. Johnson best ascribe a much more serious meaning to it.

GEN. GRANT'S STATUS.

Congressmen Burton C. Cook, of Illinois, and J. P. C. Shanks, of Indiana, had interviews with Gen. Grant yesterday, and Congressman Schenck had a like interview to-day. It is understood that these interviews were sought for the purpose of ascertaining Gen. Grant's *status* upon the political questions now uppermost in the public mind. It is further understood that those gentlemen are now satisfied that Gen. Grant is not only loyal himself, but that he is very desirous of carrying out the expressed wishes and desires of that great body of the people who were loyal during the war, and who supplied him with the men and the money wherewith to conquer the rebellion.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

The select Committees appointed at last session of Congress will all soon be at work again as well as some of the regular Committees which are charged with investigations. A sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee meets in Baltimore early next month to inquire into the constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland under the resolution introduced last March by Hon. Francis Thomas of that State. The Committee on Elections is divided into two branches, one of which, with Mr. Dawes as Chairman, will meet in Bridgeport, Conn., on the 10th of October, to inquire into the alleged frauds in the election of Hon. William H. Barnum, a member of Congress from the Fourth District. The other branch, with Mr. Scofield as Chairman, meets at Louisville, Kentucky, about the same time, to inquire into the contested election cases from that State. The House Committee on Public Expenditures, of which Mr. Hurlburd is Chairman, propose to meet at New-York City about two weeks before the assembling of Congress, to complete their Custom-House investigation. The Select Committee on Frauds in the Pay Department have adjourned to meet at New-York on the 10th of October, to inquire into the accounts of Provost-Marshals in that City during the war. The Special Committee on Southern Railroads will go South for the purpose of making their investigation, about the 16th of October. Mr. Shanks' Select Committee on the Treatment of Union Prisoners will likewise visit the Southern States to take testimony on the subject matter of their inquiry. The Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment will assemble at New-York about the end of the present month. The Committee on Ordnance propose to meet in this city on the 23d inst. Butler's Assassination Committee will reassemble in this city next month; no time fixed.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Hon. Wm. P. Kellogg, Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, now here on a leave of absence, has received advices from his deputies to the effect that the receipts of his Custom-house, during the last week of August, ranged from $32,000 to $40,000 per day, and give promise of a greater increase this month. From this statement it will be seen that, notwithstanding the yellow fever, the business of New-Orleans is reviving.

DEATH OF A DEPARTMENT CLERK.

George C. Whiting, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, and formerly Commissioner of Pensions, died this morning from the effects of an over dose of morphine taken as an opiate. He had been unwell for some time, and had just returned from a brief trip to Cape May. Last night he retired, feeling, as he expressed it, much better than for several days after having taken the morphine, which, by some criminal blunder, had been prepared in a dose three times as strong as it should have been. He went to sleep and never awoke. He was fifty-one years of age, a native of Virginia, and had been in the Government service thirty years.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

Postmaster-General Randall, continuing his eminently praiseworthy policy of reducing the postage between our own and foreign countries, is negotiating a treaty with Spain, having that object in view, as well as the establishment of a regular United States Post-office agency at Havana. Our postage account with the Island of Cuba now amounts to nearly $100,000, and is constantly increasing with the enlargement of our commercial relations with the Cubans, but we have but little mail communication with Spain, and consequently the great point in the treaty, so far as we are concerned, will be to regulate our mail facilities with Havana to our advantage. Gov. Randall has had several interviews with the Spanish Minister on the subject, and it is hoped that the negotiations will be brought to a successful issue very soon.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Two of the members of the Sub-Committee, Messrs. Van Wyck and Welker, heretofore appointed by the Congress joint Committee on Retrenchments, resumed their investigations to-day at the Treasury Department, of the malfeasance in the management of the cotton and other property abandoned in the rebel States during the war, and other matters in that connection. In examining the papers, it was discovered that many of those who were engaged in the largest cotton speculations, with the aid of persons who had obtained Treasury permits and army and navy officers, are dead, while others have entirely lost the advantages of their operations by subsequent ventures and the decline in the price of cotton. J. B. Lamar, it is seen by the official records, is earnestly pressing upon the Treasury the settlement of claims for captured cotton. The payment of these and other similar claims, however, has been suspended for the present by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of the Committee. Those heretofore settled by the Secretary were paid on the principle pursued by Ex-Secretaries Chase and Fessenden, namely, involving the power to supervise the acts of the Treasury agents, in cases where proof was furnished of improper or illegal seizure. It should be stated that a large number of claims have been rejected by the Secretary, throwing the claimants in the Court of Claims for redress. The Sub-Committee, Messrs. Van Wyck, Welker and Randall, expect to be in New-York next Monday to examine into the mode of the collection of customs, with a view to simplifying the system, and to diminish the expenses, and also into the collection of revenue on spirits and tobacco, in order, if possible, to devise some means by which frauds may be prevented.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of September, 1867:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.	
Five per cent. bonds	$198,431,350 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	14,869,791 80
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,676,100 00
Six per cent. Five-twenty bonds	1,205,710,500 00
Navy Pension Fund	13,000,000 00
Total	$1,715,687,741 80
Debt Bearing Currency Interest.	
Six per cent. bonds	$16,346,000 00
Three year compound interest notes	91,512,330 00
Three year Seven-thirty notes	400,786,025 00
Total	$508,644,355 00
Matured Debt not Presented for Payment.	
Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15 and Aug. 15, 1867	$12,672,730 00
Bonds of Texas indemnity	263,000 00
Treasury notes, acts July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	185,311 64
Bonds April 15, 1862	64,768 00
Treasury notes, March 3, 1863	959,380 00
Temporary loan	5,279,185 53
Certificates of indebtedness	36,000 00
Total	$19,440,375 17
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
United States notes	$365,164,844 00
Fractional currency	29,392,172 97
Gold certificates of deposit	15,462,700 00
Total	$410,019,716 97
Total debt	$2,653,792,189 64
Amount in Treasury.	
Coin	$101,263,020 00
Currency	47,073,074 50
Total	$148,336,094 50
Amount of debt, less cash in Treas'y	$2,505,456,095 00

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of September, 1867.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation—Its Reputed Provisions.

Dispatches to the Boston Journal.

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The forthcoming Proclamation of Amnesty the President is urged to make universal in its character, but he has not positively decided to do so, though it is probable that he will yield. Among the classes that it has been decided so far to pardon are the following:

1. All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Government.
2. All persons who have been absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.
3. All who left judicial stations under this Government to aid the rebellion.
4. All persons who held the office of Governor of States while the latter were in insurrection.
5. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty prescribed in the proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863.
6. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal lines into the rebellion for the purpose of aiding it.
7. All who left seats in Congress to aid the rebellion.
8. All who shall have been military or naval officers of the rebel Government below the rank of Lieutenant-General.

There is such variance of opinion in the Cabinet that some of these classes may not be eventually enumerated, while the President may also decide to grant universal amnesty and include Jeff. Davis, Lee and Beauregard.

Secretary Seward departed from his usual reticence to-day, and contradicted the story that he is endeavoring to settle the *Alabama* claims by securing a cession of British territory on the Pacific coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence in Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence commence their two nights' engagement with Mr. Tayleure at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening, when they offer Robertson's comedy of "Caste," with the same excellent company and general surroundings engaged in its original production at the Broadway Theatre. Mr. Chanfrau, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Owen Marlowe, Mr. Davidge and Mr. Lamb are included in the cast, and fill characters in which they have achieved high and deserved popularity. Reserved seats are in great request, and the box-sheet indicates a brilliant audience to-night.

Newspaper Enlargement.—The *Examiner & Chronicle*, one of the ablest of the religious newspapers of the country, is to be immediately enlarged to an eight-page journal. Beginning with the enlargement, the paper will be printed on new type throughout, and it is expected that the first number of the new size and form will be issued the first week of October ensuing.

Wisconsin Republican State Convention.

Madison, Wis., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The Republican State Convention met here to-day, and organized by electing Edward Solomon Vice-President, who made an appropriate speech on taking the Chair. Resolutions were unanimously adopted complimenting Ex-Secretary Stanton and Gen. Sheridan, and favoring the impeachment of the President. They reaffirm the cardinal tenets of the political faith of the Republican party; the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and no discrimination at the ballot-box on account of birthplace, creed or color; the liberty of speech and the press; free schools; a prompt acquiescence with the decisions of the people at the ballot-box; the maintenance of the national faith as pledged to its creditors; the equalization of taxes so that they shall fall equitably on all classes.

It was resolved that, as the chief purpose of the Republican Union Party during the war was to conquer the enemies of the Union, and assert the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, so now its chief object is to secure the fruits of the victory won, and restore the reign of civil law and constitutional order throughout the land, looking mainly to the representatives of the people in Congress, which is clothed with the power to make all laws necessary for carrying them into execution in the Government of the United States or any department thereof, and we heartily endorse the system and measures adopted by Congress for Reconstruction.

The Convention then nominated the following ticket: for Governor, Lucius Fairchild; Lieutenant-Governor, Wyman Spooner; Secretary of State, Thomas S. Allen; Treasurer, Wm. E. Smith; Attorney-General, Col. R. C. Hill.

Arrest in Canada of Two Escaped Counterfeiters.

Toronto, Ontario, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

Col. Wood, Chief Detective of the Washington (D. C.) force, assisted by local detective officers, arrested in this city last evening Charles Ulrich and Adrian Harvy, who escaped recently from the Brooklyn jail, where they were awaiting trial for forgery and counterfeiting United States National Currency of $500 and $100 denominations. Ulrich is a first-class engraver, and his counterfeits have been freely taken at the banks all over the States. They will appear before the Police Magistrate to-day, and will doubtless be claimed under the Extradition Treaty.

Adrian, Harvey and Chas. Ulrick, the counterfeiters of American Treasury-notes, are remanded until the 7th inst., to enable Detective Wood to proceed to Washington to obtain evidence.

To-day a man named Gardener was arrested, on a telegram from Chicago, on a charge of forgery to a large amount. He had three pianos with him, which it is supposed he had also appropriated.

Republican Mass Meeting at Raleigh, North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The Republicans held a grand mass meeting at Tucker's Hall to-night. A band of music was in attendance, and hymns and hosannahs were sung. Several colored men made speeches, all of a very radical character.

Flouring Mill Burned in Colorado—Two Men Killed by Indians.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The flouring mill of Somax, Palmer & Co., at Golden City, Colorado, one of the largest in the Territory, was recently destroyed by fire. The loss is $20,000; no insurance.

Capts. Weston and Hodges were killed lately by Indians, near Stillwaters, in Montana Territory.

Fire at East Greenwich, R. I.

Providence, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

A fire in East Greenwich destroyed the planing works of Robert H. Champlain; the dwelling house of Rebecca Reynolds; the store of Solomon Champlain, and a large amount of lumber.

A Colored Police Magistrate in South Carolina.

Charleston, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

Gen. Sickles has appointed Beverly Nash, a prominent negro of Columbia, to be a Police Magistrate.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Sixty-sixth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The State Constitutional Convention met at 9 o'clock.

Several memorials were presented for the abolition of the Board of Regents of the State University.

Mr. E. BROOKS presented a memorial representing $25,000,000 of capital, and from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 of annual business, against prohibitory legislation in the matter of wine, distilled and malt liquors.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ALVORD moved to change the order of the Convention, so that evening sessions shall be held instead of afternoon sessions. Agreed to.

Mr. HALE called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted providing for an adjournment *sine die* on the 10th inst.

Mr. ALVORD moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

Mr. S. TOWNSEND offered a resolution for a more speedy publication of the laws of the Legislature. Tabled.

The President presented additional testimony taken by the Senate Canal Investigating Committee.

In presenting this additional testimony, the Committee came to the following conclusions:

First—The Committee state that the evidence taken before them clearly establishes that frauds of great and alarming magnitude have in various ways been committed against the State in the management of its canals.

Second—That the present system of keeping the canals in repair, by contract, has been and still is one of the most prolific sources of fraud, and the Committee believe that said system ought to be speedily changed or abandoned.

Third—That under the said contract system desperate combinations and conspiracies have been formed and successfully carried through, whereby large and important contracts have been secured at the contractors' own prices. Of this character was the important letting of Dec. 28, 1866, at Albany, and it is the opinion of this Committee that all contracts made and entered into by the State, based upon said letting, are fraudulent and void, and that both the interests and honor of the State demand the immediate and unqualified rescinding of such contracts.

Fourth—That under the aforesaid system very large sums of money have been fraudulently taken from the State; yet the canals have not been kept in proper repair, but have been gradually passing into a state of dilapidation, and large expenditures will soon be required to put them in proper condition.

Fifth—The evidence heretofore and herewith submitted discloses fully the wicked and fraudulent devices and schemes by which the Treasury of the State has been plundered, and shows clearly that the most guarded enactments should be resorted to to secure in the future an honest and efficient and economical administration of these important and invaluable public works.

Sixth—It is also the opinion of this Committee that all legal means should be resorted to by the State to redress the wrongs so boldly perpetrated against its vital interests.

CHARLES STANFORD,
(Signed) JAMES GIBSON,
HENRY C. MURPHY.

STATE FINANCES AND CANALS.

The consideration of the reports of the Committees on Finances and Canals was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ALVORD resumed his argument in favor of the report of the Canal Committee. There was danger of railroad competition and of diversion of the Western trade from the Erie Canal. Twice had a bill passed the United States House of Representatives incorporating a private Company for the construction of a ship canal around the Niagara Falls, and that work had only been arrested by promises made to the West that New York would enlarge her canals so as to meet the demands of trade. We must not wait until the actual necessity for enlargement was upon us, or, if we did, there was abundant evidence to prove that such necessity was already here. There were seasons of the year when the present locks were taxed to their fullest extent, and if steam should be successfully introduced as a motive power, as he believed it would, it would be impossible to get boats through the present locks on account of the additional rapidity with which they would be moved. The West was growing with great rapidity, and the present grain crop that would seek a market at the East was unprecedented. But even this year would be no criterion for years to come. The increase would continue, and it was the duty of New-York to make provision in time for the transmission of Western produce to market. The locks should be enlarged with as little delay as possible, so as to accommodate boats with equal capacity with those navigating the Delaware and Raritan Canal—boats which carry upon the same size water-way of the Erie Canal cargoes of over 400 tons. This would cheapen transportation by the movement of large quantities at a small expense. Heretofore, large sums had been lost to the State by the reduction of tolls. If the tolls had been kept up to the standard of 1846 the canals would now have a large sum standing to their credit, instead of being in debt. To prevent such a contingency in the future, the Canal Committee had proposed that the tolls should not be reduced below the present figures. He would enlarge the locks, keep up the tolls, and in that way reduce the cost of transportation. It had been said that steam on the canals was a failure, but he did not believe it. Steam would be successfully used as a motive power, and we must prepare the canals in time for this improvement. He denied that the plan of the Canal Committee would violate financial pledges made by the State. An examination of their report would show that it would more surely act the public creditor than the plan proposed by the Finance Committee. It had been stated that the locks could not be enlarged for $8,000,000, the amount fixed by the Canal Committee; but testimony had been taken by them to prove that it would be accomplished for that sum, and responsible men would take the contract and give all the security for the performance of the work that the State might require. The assessment rolls were a fraud and a lie upon the people. Go to the insurance offices and it will be found that insurance was paid upon a thousand millions of personal property that was not in transitu but stationary. He would bring out this property by the strong arm of the law and expose it to taxation. Raise real estate to its market value and you would have $10,000,000,000 of taxable property, instead of $1,600,000,000 as at present returned.

Mr. OPDYKE spoke in defence of the Finance Committee. He did not regard the New-York Central and the Erie Railroads as rival routes to the Erie Canal. These were all our own routes and contributed to the growth and prosperity of the State and City of New-York. New-York was the great commercial centre; three-fourths of the commerce of the country centered there. It was the best market, and possessed the means of transportation to and from it. There was no danger that the City of New-York would now or hereafter lose her commercial supremacy. He had been surprised to witness here whenever the commercial interests of New-York, were referred to, to see members from the rural districts spring to their feet as though something was going to be done to clip the wings of that prosperity. But he had given the report of the Finance Committee a careful examination, and could assure those who heard him that it did not propose anything that would harm the commercial interests of that City. He was proud of the merchants of New-York, and for the best years of his life had been one of them. He felt that, in a measure, he could speak for them with reference to the question under discussion. The proposed enlargement of the Erie Canal would do more for the Western States than for New-York. He believed the merchants of New-York would regard the immense taxation that the proposed improvement would involve as a greater evil than the benefits that it would confer. To be successful commerce must be free and untrammeled. The movement of property to and from the City of New-York demonstrated that there was no necessity for the enlargement of the Erie Canal. Every part of the report of the Finance Committee met his unqualified approval. The people of the State owed the Convention of 1846 a debt of lasting gratitude for the financial policy then inaugurated. It had saved the State from bankruptcy and had exerted a like influence upon Western States wise enough to adopt it.

Recess to 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7:30 o'clock.

The consideration of the reports on finance and canals was resumed in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. OPDYKE resumed his argument in favor of the report of the Finance Committee. The plan proposed would simplify the funds of the State so that any citizen could understand the condition of our State finances. Certain funds were pledged to the liquidation of debts, and it was our duty to keep faith with the public creditor. The plan of the Canal Committee proposed to disregard the plighted faith of the State. They proposed to take funds pledged to pay specific debts, and apply them to the enlargement of the canals. He had always regarded the Erie Canal as one of the noblest and most beneficent works that had ever been constructed. It had given a supremacy to the City of New-York, and opened up fertile fields to the enterprising citizen. The railroads had become competitors with the canals, and had taken from them all passenger travel and left them only heavy freight in bulk. They could not meet the demands of trade now accumulating on our hands. He was unalterably opposed to their enlargement. It would impose heavy burdens of taxation upon the people which in his judgment would not be warranted by the public interest. If the enlargement is to be made at all it should not be done until its necessity was self-evident. It was evident that that necessity did not now exist. The business of the canal was at present far below its capacity, and it would be folly now to inaugurate a system of debt and taxation for that purpose. Canals could not compete with railroads in the transportation of valuable products. Merchandise they had already lost, and wheat and flour was now being moved by rail in vast quantities. This was required by the demands of trade, accelerated by the success of the Atlantic Telegraph and other great improvements. The amount of taxes paid by the people of this State in 1866 amounted to one hundred and eighty millions of dollars, and if that statement was controverted he was prepared to show that the amount was even greater than that vast sum. How long the people could endure this was a question for serious consideration. We are excessively taxed, and it becomes this Convention to look carefully to this subject, and not rush blindly upon new projects. Let us not open the door to unlimited expenditure. Adopt the pay policy, and we shall be safe.

Mr. MILLER said the plan of the Finance Committee looked too plain; an old-fashioned plan of paying off the State debt. The proposition of the Canal Committee was entirely different; that proposed to use the State funds for the enlargement of the canals, limiting the expenditures to $8,000,000. He could not agree to the dazzling plan of that Committee. Their estimates, as to the cost was not made up by State officers, but by evidence taken before that Committee on subpœnas, and apparently with the design of bolstering up a case previously determined upon. The people should pause before indorsing such a scheme. He was opposed to embarking on such a new expenditure at this time. The time was inopportune. The people needed all that was due them, and all their resources. Our State debt was $50,000,000, and our town, county and city debts were $90,000,000, making an aggregate of $140,000,000. Add to this one-fifth of the national debt, which was our proportion, and the amount of burden pressing upon us was almost beyond comprehension. He knew that this debt was freely incurred in efforts to put down the rebellion, and they were now exhibiting as much heroism in meeting this debt as they did in putting down the rebellion. The people did not ask to be relieved from taxation, but they did ask that their public servants should exercise the most rigid economy. It was in this view that he should oppose any scheme for the imposition of additional debts and taxation. Nothing could save the credit of the State but to maintain the plighted faith of the State. Fail to do this, and your public credit and private fortunes would go down together. It was a bad time to incur this additional debt when there was so much distrust in canal management. This distrust amounted to an almost entire lack of confidence. A new plan had been proposed, but let us wait and see if the remedy shall prove effectual. This fungus was not of new growth. Parties change, but corruption did not change except from bad to worse. He would wait and see whether we were to relieve ourselves from dishonest contractors and corrupt officials, before we entered upon a project for the expenditure of fifteen or twenty millions of dollars more. As the West becomes populous in towns and cities, the transportation of their products would decrease. They would become consumers of their own products; and if this were not so to the extent claimed there it was certain that the railroads of the country were fast trenching upon the business of the canals, and there was a division of traffic. We could only rely for canal business upon the cheap products of the forest and the mines. The canals might be for years and perhaps for centuries a source of State pride; but public works were not the chief glory of a State. Other nations had excelled us in this respect. Our glory was that the capital of the citizen had built and placed in operation in this country thirty thousand miles of railroad. These were the works that demonstrated the power and genius of a free people when left untrammeled. He hoped to see the plan of the Finance Committee adopted, and under it the State made free from debt, and the prosperity of its interests advanced.

Mr. E. BROOKS could not shut his eyes to the fact that there were other States just as enterprising as New York, and just as anxious to secure supremacy. If we would maintain our commanding position, we must struggle for it. The West was growing with such rapidity that it was difficult to keep pace with the new States that were being added to the Union. There was great competition for Western trade. The Grand Trunk Railroad had been constructed by Canadian capital and the capital of the Eastern States. Other routes had been opened and were projected, all going to show the extent of the competition to which he had referred. He did not agree with the theory that the Erie Canal had accomplished its purpose. He should go with the Finance Committee in maintaining the credit of the State. Credit was the life-blood of commerce, and it was a proud consideration that through the long war the credit of New-York was above that of even the General Government. Other States were looking to the example of New-York in matters of great public improvement. We could not stand still. He differed with Mr. OPDYKE with all due deference to that gentleman's extensive experience as a merchant, in the opinion that there was no danger of a diversion of trade from New-York. There was only one line of steamers sailing from that port under the American flag. This, to him, was a great mortification. New-York was not the only City that grows; Philadelphia had more dwelling houses than New-York, and it becomes the representatives of the metropolis to look well to its interests. New-Yorkers remonstrated against the construction of the Erie Canal, on the ground that it would prove an injury to its business. All know the result now. He thought it was a mistake now to suppose that no further improvement in that direction was necessary. He thought New-York City never had properly appreciated the internal commerce of the country. The people there looked upon the foreign commerce, as developed in the harbor, where sometimes 200 vessels departed within twenty-four hours, as the chief source of prosperity; but he would say that the internal commerce of the country was fully equal in importance to New-York as the foreign commerce. The people of the East can do a great many things, but they cannot do what is most important of all, viz.: Raise their daily bread. We must have avenues to bring the wheat and flour and corn from the grain-producing States. He realized the necessity of economy in the management of our affairs, especially when it was known that the expenses of our State government had grown from $750,000 in 1846 to $3,500,000 in 1866. The Finance Committee asked for economy, and he did not believe they asked for the suspension of any works of improvement that would benefit the people. He wanted to see debts paid, and paid in the inflated currency in which they were contracted, and when all the debts were wiped out he would have the surplus accruing expended for the benefit of the canals, if the thirteen locks west of the Montezuma level should be doubled like the rest on the canal, and the bench walls removed and the canals kept in good repair. That would be all that would be necessary to accomplish for twenty years to come.

Before concluding his remarks Mr. BROOKS gave way for a motion to report progress, and the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NEW-ENGLAND FAIR.

Fine Exhibition of Stock at Providence, R. I.—Immense Gathering of People—Premiums Awarded—The Races.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The weather was favorable for the exhibition to-day, and from 20,000 to 30,000 people were present at the grounds. It was a grand gala day in Providence, all the factories and workshops being closed. Crowds of people came from all parts of New-England. The fine arts and horticultural exhibitions were well patronized. There was a grand procession of all movable stock on the track, which attracted much attention. Stallions for general use were next exhibited, and premiums of $30 and $20 were taken by *Fearnought*, of Boston, and *Garibaldi*, of Swansy. Mares with foals and with geldings were also exhibited.

A double-team trotting-race, mile heats, three in five, came off at 1 o'clock, for purses of $150 and $50, which was contested by *Kingston* and mate and *Lathrop* and mate, both of Hartford. *Kingston* and mate had the pole, and won the race easily in three straight heats, in 2:27¼, 2:23¼ and 2:22¼.

The next race was for horses that never trotted better than 2:30; $500 for first and $250 to second. The entries were *Cora*, by J. D. MCMANN, of New-York; *Mountain Boy*, by ALEX. PATTERSON, of New-York, and *Old Put*, of Hartford. In the pools, *Mountain Boy* brought $140, *Cora* $70, and *Put* $20. The chief interest centred in this race.

Mountain Boy was in the rear at the start in each heat, but managed to get away from the other horses before reaching the homestretch. He won the three heats and the race in 2:30, 2:30¼ and 2:35¼. *Cora* took the second purse.

The third race was for horses that never trotted better than 2:40 to wagon, for purses of $150 and $50. The entries were *Narragansett*, *Maid of Medford*, *Hamiltonian*, of Cranston, *Lady Sheridan*, of Hartford, *Helene*, of Hartford, and *Patchen Chief*, of New York, the latter being entered by MCMANN, of New York.

Several attempts were made by the horses before they got off. *Lady Sheridan* won the first, third and fourth heats, and the race in 2:36¼, 2:39¼, and 2:40¼. *Hamiltonian* won the second in 2:39¼. *Patchen* was distanced in the second heat and the *Maid* was withdrawn at the same time, which narrowed the two last heats to three contestants.

There was a handicap race for $100, mile heats, two in three. The contestants were *Maj. Mahan*, of Boston, *Irene*, of Sutton, and *Sam*, of Hartford. They carried 122, 105, and 120 pounds respectively. *Mahan* won two heats and the race in 1:55¼ and 2:09¼, *Sam* being withdrawn after the first heat.

The races were witnessed by thousands of ladies and gentlemen. Everything passed off finely. The only casualty was a fatal horse-car accident to a boy named ROBERT MORAN.

This evening the farmers held a meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms for discussion. Col. DANIEL NEEDHAM, Secretary of the New-England Association, spoke of the need of each farmer giving special attention to a special department of agriculture. Gov. BROWN, of Concord, Mass., urged the necessity of a better scientific education of farmers, and recommended experiments on a small scale. Mr. EVERETT, of Princeton, Mass., spoke of the advantage of a knowledge of chemistry in agriculture. Mr. SOLOMON MEAD, of New-Haven, expressed the opinion that the potato rot and other diseases blasting crops was caused by the growth of fungi, and thought that scientific investigation would result in discovering a remedy for these diseases. The discussion will be continued.

The Maine Horse-Fair—The Races.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

In the harness race to-day between *Bill Wellman*, *Dan Mace* and *Little Fred*, the latter horse was the winner in three straight heats. Time—2:36¼, 2:35¼, 2:40.

The Fair will close to-morrow. The principal contest will be for a sweepstakes of $1,000, in which *Little Fred*, *Dan Mace*, *Bill Wellman* and *License* will contend.

The Michigan State Fair.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

Preparations for the Michigan State Fair are being rapidly completed, and there are indications of an unusually large attendance. The Canada Railroad will run excursion trains. The entries from Canada are quite numerous in all classes of live stock. Hurdle, running and trotting races are creating quite a sensation among horsemen, and the general attendance of the finest horses in the State in competition with horses of reputation from other States, are looked for with much interest. The machinery and implement department is also filling up fast. The Society offers special premiums of $50 for the best plow, $50 for the best cultivator, $50 for the best grain drill, $25 for the best land roller. These premiums are open for competition by citizens of all States who have implements to be tested.

The Fair opens next Tuesday.

The New-England Fair—Commencement of Brown College.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The attendance upon the New-England Agricultural Fair is very great to-day.

The commencement exercises of the Brown University occur to-day. The following honorary degrees were conferred: Master of Arts—Hon. CHARLES C. VANZANDT, of Newport, and JAMES BLACKINSTON, of Boston. Doctor of Divinity—Rev. WILLIAM HADLEY EATON, of Nashua. Doctor of Laws—Hon. CHAS. SMITH BRADLEY, Chief-Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court. Among the distinguished gentlemen present are Chief-Justice CHASE, Gov. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts; Ex-Gov. SMITH, of New-Hampshire; Gen. O. O. HOWARD, of Washington; and Hon. JOHN BIGELOW, of New-York. Gen. HOWARD yesterday received a telegram from Gen. GRANT'S headquarters stating that he need not hurry back to Washington, but might prolong his stay. A special from this place gave an entirely unwarranted sensational character to the dispatch.

The New-Haven Horse Association.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The New-Haven Horse Association voted to-night to hold their fifth annual Horse Fair at Hamilton Park, in this City, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 1, 2 and 3.

A large number of premiums are offered, including a hurdle-race for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles, with Welton weights, three to start.

CALIFORNIA.

From San Francisco—Progress of the Election—No Estimate of the Result Possible.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The election is progressing quietly throughout the State. No indications of the result are yet obtainable, though it is certain that the Democratic vote will be larger than for some years past.

It is thought that GORHAM will lose San Francisco; but the tickets are so various and so much scratched that it is impossible to make a safe estimate. At 3 P. M., HAIGHT, Democrat, was one hundred votes ahead in Sacramento of the Democratic Legislative ticket. The *Bulletin* thinks there is some probability of GORHAM'S election by a majority far behind the general ticket. There are some doubts of the election of PHELPS (Union) to Congress, in the First District. The success of the other Union candidates for Congress is thought to be safe.

Arrived, ship *Homeward Bound*, from Callao, with part of the cargo of the ship *Mary*, from New-York, which was condemned at the former port.

Wheat—The receipts continue to be large; sales for shipping at $1 80. Legal-tenders, 71¼@71¾.

Affairs in New-Orleans—Deaths from Yellow Fever—Political Troubles.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

There were twenty-eight deaths from yellow fever yesterday. The Board of Health last night declared the fever epidemic, but describes it as being of a mild type.

A communication was sent to the Board of Health yesterday announcing the reorganization of the Howard Association, but stating that it was entirely without funds.

The streets were flooded this morning by tremendous rains.

The school imbroglio is coming to a focus. The schools open on Monday, the day specified by law, under the auspices of the old Board of Directors. The appointees of the Council are restrained from action by a writ of *quo warranto*, returnable on the 9th of September, before Judge DUPLANTIER. The Council last night adopted a resolution suspending the schools until the first of October owing to the epidemic. The resolution amounts to nothing legally, as the Board of School Directors exercise the authority under the State laws. The *Republican* suggests the cutting off of the supplies to the schools as the means of overcoming the difficulty.

The North Carolina Republican State Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The Republican State Convention assembled here to-day. Sixty-six counties are represented, several of them by proxy. The proceedings were harmonious. A permanent organization was effected, and Gen. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT was elected President. Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY and Hon. ROBERT P. DICK are among the Vice-Presidents. A committee to draw up a platform was selected.

A mass meeting is to be held to-night.

Nine Persons Drowned in Lake Ontario While on a Pleasure Excursion.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

A terrible catastrophe occurred yesterday afternoon on Lake Ontario, about twenty rods from the Iron-works dock, in the town of Ontario, Wayne County. A pleasure party of fourteen young persons were taking a ride on the lake in a sailboat, and on attempting to turn the boat toward the shore, it was capsized, and nine of the party were drowned, of whom six were girls and three boys. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

The Express Controversy.

We are informed that the suit in equity in the Circuit Court of the United States, instituted by Mr. PHELPS, of Michigan, against the Trustees of the Merchants' Union Express Company, with the design of dissolving the Company and winding up its affairs under a receivership, came to an end at Cooperstown yesterday. A preliminary motion was there made before Judge NELSON, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, similar to the motion made in this City in the case of Waterbury against the Merchants' Union Express Company for an injunction and receiver, and this motion was promptly denied, and the bill of complaint of the plaintiff dismissed.—*Evening Post.*

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In addition to

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,

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THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

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THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION

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STEINWAY & SONS are enabled positively to announce that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

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of the President and members of the International Jury on Musical Instruments is annexed:

PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition.

First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of International Jury.

GEORGES KASTNER,
AMBROISE THOMAS,
ED. HANSLICK,
F. A. GEVAERT,
J. SCHIEDMAYER,
} Members of the International Jury.

The original certificate, together with "the official catalogue of awards," in which the name of STEINWAY & SONS is recorded *first* on the list, can be seen at their WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, new numbers 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

How and Where to Educate our Sons.—"Teach them that which they will practice when they become men." I offer better advantages for a short, practical, useful course of study than can be had elsewhere, and refer to the best educators and business men. Visit the institution, or address H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D., President Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Invisible Poisons.

The Medicis and the Borgias fortified their systems with powerful antidotes against the subtle poisons with which they used to destroy their enemies, and which they feared might one day be employed against themselves. There are invisible poisons, almost as deadly, against which few of us think of taking any precautions. These banes are in the air. When the atmosphere is surcharged with them, as it sometimes is at this season, epidemic fevers ensue. The Summer which has just closed has been a most remarkable one. The amount of rain that has fallen has been enormous, and the exhalations from the soil have been and are dense and copious almost beyond example. These exhalations exercise a pernicious influence on the vital powers, and predispose the system to disease. Everywhere people are complaining of unusual debility, lassitude and depression. These symptoms are generally forerunners of an epidemic. Combat them early—before they lapse into something worse—with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most effective antidote to malaria that the vegetable kingdom has ever yielded. Its operation is threefold—invigorating, depurative and anti-bilious. Free from any ingredient that is in the slightest degree deleterious to health, and containing the juices and extracts of the rarest medicinal herbs, it is immeasurably superior, as a defensive preparation, to any other tonic, herbal or mineral, at present used in medical practice. A course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is, humanly speaking, a perfect safeguard against intermittent and remittent fevers. New-York office No. 38 Dey-st.

A Lady of undoubted Chemical Skill has recently perfected CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; it imparts life, strength and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, and is a delicate hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers and fancy-goods dealers.

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Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.—WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal awarded to this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medals at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universal.—PARIS, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR AND GOLD MEDAL, given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

The Florence Sewing-Machine was awarded the highest prize over all competitors at the Paris Exposition, 1867. The First Silver Medal for the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

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At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway.—The new card, elegant wedding notes, monograms, &c.

MARRIED.

COGSWELL—VAN RENSSELAER.—At Cazenovia, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, by Rev. Dr. Smith, ANDREW KIRKPATRICK COGSWELL, of New-Brunswick, N. J., to MARY, daughter of Gen. J. Cullen Van Rensselaer.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy

CUTHBERT—KEARNEY.—On Monday, Sept. 2, in the Church of St. Columbo, by Rev. Father McLeer, Mr. BELFORD A. CUTHBERT, of New-York, to Miss ANNIE M. KEARNEY, eldest daughter of William Kearney, of Ireland.

☞ Athlone, Ireland, papers please copy.

FOWLER—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Sept. 4, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, EDWARD P. FOWLER, M. D., to AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of the late N. H. Smith, Esq., all of New-York City.

LEALE—COPCUTT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 3, at the residence of the bride's father, Nepperham-av., Yonkers, by Rev. Dr. Carter, Dr. CHARLES A. LEALE, of New-York, to REBECCA M., second daughter of Mr. John Copcutt.

STRATTON—PEARSON.—On Monday, Sept. 2, by Rev. Chauncey Giles, ALFRED H. STRATTON to ELIZABETH H. PEARSON, all of this City.

WALBRIDGE—JOY.—On Tuesday, Sept. 3, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., DANIEL M. WALBRIDGE to MARY ELIOT, only daughter of Joseph F. Joy, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ASCHMAN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 4, F. THEODORE ASCHMAN, in the 37th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence in the City of Hudson, Bergen, N. J.

BELDEN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 3, at Oxford, Orange County, after a short illness, ROBERT W., son of Robert H. and Cornelia E. Belden, aged 14 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his grandfather, Bauman Lone, No. 56 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BERAULT.—At the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, Centre County, on Friday, Aug. 30, ST. MAURICE DE LOGNY BERAULT, Jr., aged 19 years, 1 month and 16 days, son of St. Maurice Berault and Eugenie de Logny, born in the Parish of St. James Louisiana, on the 14th July, 1848.

BIGELOW.—At Crawford, N. J., Monday, Sept. 2, Mrs. MARY T. BIGELOW, in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral services at the house of her son-in-law, S. Cahill, Crawford, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M. Train leaves New-York at 12 M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood. Carriages will be in waiting at the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st., Friday, at 10 A. M. Friends and relatives are invited without further notice.

CHAMBERS.—At West Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 3, of cholera infantum, GRACE FRANCES, infant daughter of Matthew S. and Frances C. Chambers.

HAGAN.—At Secaucus, N. J., EDWARD HAGAN, Sr., formerly of New-York, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in attendance at Barclay-st. Ferry, New-York side, at 1 o'clock.

HASSLER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 4, LAURA, infant daughter of Ida and Capt. J. J. S. Hassler, 4th Infantry, U. S. Army, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 42 East 4th-st., Friday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

IVES.—At Albano, Italy, on Thursday, Aug. 8, of cholera, in the 5th year of his age, CHAUNCEY BENJAMIN, twin son of Chauncey B. Ives, and grandson of B. W. Davit, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

LYNES.—On Wednesday, Sept. 4, FRANK, infant son of Caroline S. and Stephen C. Lynes, Jr.

Funeral on Thursday, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his father, Warren-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Brooklyn.

MOTT.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Sept. 2, HOBART DELANCEY, only son of William L. and Mary C. Mott, aged 3 years, 4 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Advent, West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 1 o'clock on Thursday, the 5th inst.

PURDY.—At Mount Vernon, in East Chester, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, ANDREW PURDY, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice, from Mrs. Margaret Cole's residence, at Mount Vernon, on Thursday, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M. Funeral services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, East Chester, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mount Vernon Depot on the arrival of the 11¼ o'clock A. M. train from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad.

PLATT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 4, LYDIA JANE, wife of Samuel K. Platt, and daughter of Andrew Mount.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 9 St. Mark's-place, on Thursday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the Highlands of Navesink, N. J., for interment.

SCOFIELD.—On Tuesday, Sept. 3, Mr. HORACE B. SCOFIELD, in the 32d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Friday, the 6th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, Mr. J. S. Vredenburgh, are respectfully requested to attend.

VAN VOORHIS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 4, MARIA, relict of Joseph W. Van Voorhis.

Her relatives and friends, and also those of her brother, E. K. Van Beuren, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at his house, corner of Park-av. and Skillman-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WHEELER.—At Stratford, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 24, Capt. ISAAC L. WHEELER, aged 67 years, for nearly forty years in command of vessels on Long Island Sound. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of his townspeople.

OFFICIAL—[No. 181.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water foot of Stanton-street, East River, aged about thirty-six years, stout built, brown hair, full face, five feet seven inches high, mustache. Dressed as follows: Black pants, good boots, Scotch plaid woolen shirt. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. —.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 3, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 55 East River, aged about fifty-five to sixty years, slim built, gray hair, good teeth, thin face, gray and brown mustache, whiskers and beard. Dressed as follows: Hat, white linen coat, black cloth pants, Congress gaiters, white socks, white undershirt, linen shirt and white muslin drawers, linen collar and black neck-tie. Found on the person the following articles: Pair of suspenders, silver spectacles in case, comb, buckhorn knife, one blade, and card with figures on it. Body has not been in the water long.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 183.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1867.

The body of an unknown woman was found on the east side of Fifty-sixth-street, between the Second and Third avenues, aged about 45 years, medium built, light brown hair, blue eyes, five feet four inches high, dressed as follows: Fancy black and white straw bonnet, lavender ribbons, needle-worked collar, black shawl, brown merino spotted dress, balmoral skirt, green and black stripes at the bottom, quilted petticoat, white muslin chemise, white stockings, and leather shoes laced up the front. Found on the person the following amount of money: $5 50. Body at the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

460 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

are now completed, and it is expected that the remaining 57 miles, to carry the track to the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be finished early in October. Contracts have already been made for rock-cuttings beyond, to be done during the Winter. The work is being pushed forward with equal energy on the California end of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific Company, commencing at Sacramento, and it is confidently expected that the two roads will meet in 1870, thus completing the entire grand line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, on which THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS in cash have already been expended. From the liberal Government aid, the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the ready market for the First Mortgage Bonds, there is no want of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the work.

The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company may be briefly summed up as follows:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS,

bearing six per cent. currency interest at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance—making an average of about $28,000 per mile. The desire of the Government to secure the early construction of the road is so great, and its completion is so important to the country, that it takes a SECOND LIEN as its security. The Government issues these bonds only as each section of 20 miles is finished, and after it is certified by United States Commissioners to be in all respects a first-class road, and fully equipped with stations, locomotives, cars, &c., and ready for business.

2.—ITS OWN FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the Bonds issued by the Government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses.* The mortgage which secures the bondholders is made to Hon. E. D. MORGAN, United States Senator from New-York, and Hon. OAKES AMES, Member of the United States House of Representatives from Massachusetts, as Trustees, who alone can deliver the Bonds to the Company, and who are responsible for their issue in strict accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant, or *absolute donation* from the Company of 12,800 acres to the mile, which it is believed will not be worth less than thirty million dollars.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK,

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which five million dollars have been paid on the work already done, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions in all will be required. The Directors and Stockholders of the Company are men of large wealth and experience in railroad affairs, and have shown a strength, energy and skill, that, with the liberal means at their command, render the early completion of this great work as certain as any future business event can be.

The Company have been careful not to make any statements to the public that were not fully warranted, and their published estimates of future earnings have always been much less than the actual results. The true prophet who should predict the immense business that must at once follow the opening of the only through line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States—and indeed, Europe with China and Japan—might be considered as visionary as the originators of the Erie Railroad, who estimated that its future business would *sometimes reach three millions* a year, when it has already reached more than fifteen millions.

NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

During the quarter ending July 31 of the current year, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:

EARNINGS.	
Passengers	$160,928 92
Freight	549,672 39
Telegraph	1,418 23
Mails	12,140 00
Transportation Contractor's materials	453,203 44
Transportation Contractor's men	26,077 97
Total	$1,203,038 95

EXPENSES.	
Fuel	$131,089 59
Repair of track	109,767 66
Repair of engines, cars, shops, &c	50,984 44
Offices and stations	54,907 60
Conductors, engineers, &c	33,294 73
Trains	15,486 93
Net earnings to balance	807,508 03
Total	$1,203,038 95

From the relative high charges the operating expenses of the road are but 32⅞ per cent. of the earnings, and the ratio would be much less if the contractors' business were not done at half rates. Throwing out charges to contractors for transportation of materials and men, ($479,283 41,) and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses ($395,530 92) 32⅞ per cent. ($157,564 42) as the proportion chargeable on the work done for contractors, which was less than actual cost, because of the half price charged for it, and we have the net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter, $237,966 50. The account for the *commercial business* stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July	$723,755 54
Expenses for May, June and July	237,966 50
Net profit of operating 325 miles of road three months	$485,789 04

The amount of bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds, whose interest is so amply provided for and so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

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AUG. 30, 1867.

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THE ANALYTICAL SCHOOL READERS, by RICHARD EDWARDS, LL.D., President of the Illinois State Normal University, and RUSSELL WEBB, author of the Word-Method, with illustrations by THOMAS NAST, Esq., are now ready for the use of schools. The series embrace:

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A circular, 16 pages, 8vo, with specimen pages, cuts, &c., will be sent gratuitously to any one desiring it.

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No. 596 Broadway, New-York.
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THE ROUND TABLE.

A SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SOCIETY AND ART, PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 132 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, BY THE ROUND TABLE ASSOCIATION.

This established and popular review is now in its sixth volume, and is steadily gaining in prosperity and influence. During the Summer months just passed, usually a weak season for public journals, the cash receipts of THE ROUND TABLE have been quite double what they were in the corresponding months of 1866. It has become manifest beyond cavil that the educated classes demand and will liberally support such a publication, if conducted in a manner to meet and supply their tastes and needs. The proprietors, while acknowledging the generous aid which has been extended to an enterprise which has for some time ceased to be a doubtful one, beg to assure their readers and the public that no pains will be spared for the continual improvement of the ROUND TABLE, to which, aided by what is now an able and brilliant staff, they will devote their exclusive attention. English writers of the first rank have been engaged, but the best American talent will, when available, preferentially be employed. The arrangements made are such as to justify the promise that THE ROUND TABLE will, during the coming season, reach a standard to which, in most respects, it has not hitherto attained.

NO. 138. THE ROUND TABLE NO. 138.

will be, to a great extent, an educational number, in compliance with arrangements entered into with leading educational publishers.

The standard school-books offered for the Fall trade will be discussed at some length, and full advertisements from the great houses will also appear.

N. B.—THE ROUND TABLE, from its extensive circulation among the refined, the educated and the wealthy classes, has now become one of the most valuable mediums in the country for the advertisements (in addition to books) of insurance companies, jewelry, clothing, piano-fortes, and fine goods generally, every number of the paper being for the most part kept, frequently bound, and, from the beautiful paper and typography, especially attractive to the eye.

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DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Those who have applied for space in the thirty-seventh annual Exhibition are hereby notified that the armory in 14th-st., near 6th-av., is now open for the reception of goods, and will remain open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., until the evening of the 11th of September, Sunday excepted.

The Managers announce that the Exhibition will positively be opened to the public on THURSDAY, the 12th of September, at 12 M., and at 8 o'clock P. M. the opening address will be delivered by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, President of the Institute; after which "Miles O'Reilly" (Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE) will read a poem composed for the occasion.

NOTICE.

The fourth number of the GLOBE will come out stronger than ever SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 7.

This number will contain more of the suppressed reports in the Treasury Department, the history of the rise and progress of the Chase Power, important communications from Washington, personal explanation and other very interesting matters.

To be had at the office of publication, No. 78 William-st., and at all the newsdealers.

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We are happy to say to our customers and friends that we have so far recovered from the effects of the late fire on our premises, that we are now filling orders for Leather Preservative and Water-Proof Oil Blacking, and prepared Harness Oil Blacking, with our usual promptness. Some further delay on Polish Oil Blacking cannot be avoided.

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All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

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And execute orders for purchase and sale of
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For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
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THE HOP AND MALT EXCHANGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, (LIMITED,) SOUTHWARK-ST., BOROUGH, LONDON, ENGLAND.
OPENING OF BUILDING.
Two-thirds will be completed early next month in time for the ensuing hop season.
The Directors are prepared to receive applications for the remaining stands in the exchange, offices, show-rooms and cellarage.
Full particulars may be obtained at the offices of the Company, Southwark-st., Borough, London, England.
By order of the Board.
HERBERT R. DUKE,
AUGUST, 1867. Secretary.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
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OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees, ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 51, 548, 584, 2, 8, 132, 377, 241, 56, 369, 23, 37, 33, 259, 493, 477, 182, 133, 483, 549 and 340, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1867.
The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address C. D. DUNSON, No. 7 Wall-st.

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MARINE AND FIRE,
ATLANTIC,
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FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AT Harlem, combining city and country, beautifully located on one of the wide streets, having one of the finest river views on the East River. Double house, 38x40 of frame, filled in with brick; two stories, attic, and high basement; wide piazza, front and rear; containing 15 rooms, 3 cellars of brick, with concrete floors; all the modern improvements; eight-foot hall, tiled with marble; 5 lots of ground; stable for 2 horses and 2 carriages; abundance of grapes, pears, and nearly all the small fruits; five minutes' walk from steamboat, 2d, 3d and 4th av. cars. For further particulars and permits to see, apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av. and 121st-st.

FOR SALE—IN 34TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 4th avs., a first-class four-story and attic brown-stone English basement house, in perfect order, subject to lease for $3,500 per annum; price $32,000; neighborhood excellent; in the vicinity of the churches of Drs. Osgood, Montgomery, Prentiss, &c. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron-safe manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story, attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new three-story corner brown-stone house, northeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; very superior; 20 feet 10 inches by 52 feet, lot 80 feet; price $30,000; also, the adjoining, same size, $25,000; also, No. 163, $26,000. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 118 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front; in good order; private key to Park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE ELEGANT new three-story brown-stone French roof dwelling, No. 131 President-st., near Clinton, in excellent order and replete with all the modern improvements. Price $17,000. Apply to CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE HANDsome three-story brown-stone house; all improvements; five minutes to Wall and Fulton Ferries; if sold immediately can be had low; $16,000; with possession; terms easy. Address J. W., owner, No. 76 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment double house, corner of Second-place and Henry-st., Brooklyn; in fine order; immediate possession; lot 34x133 feet, with stable on rear; price $18,500. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New-York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition; improvements first-class. price from $25,000 to —, according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,753 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 102 ACRES, SITuated at the west end of the Highlands of Neversink, N. J., with water front on Sandy Hook Bay; beautiful elevations for country residences; commands a fine view of the Bay, Sandy Hook and the Atlantic Ocean. Buildings large and commodious. Apply to FRED. ADEE, No. 220 Water-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE—ONE OF the most desirable residences on South-st., within five minutes' walk of the depot; lot 250 feet front, 300 feet deep; good house, with ten rooms; new stable, hennery, &c. Inquire of J. ELLIOT CONDICT, No. 52 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR STATION ON STATEN Island Railroad, good house, 10 rooms, fine shade, garden, stable, carriage-house, &c., with 3 acres; only $4,000; now rented till May next at $600 per annum; rent to go to purchaser in advance, or possession this Autumn. Address R. P. C., Box No. 109 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A RESIDENCE AT HACKENSACK, one mile from depot; house contains all modern improvements; one acre of garden, full of fruit; stable and carriage-house. Also, for sale, 25 acres of eligible land for building plots of one acre or more. Terms easy. STEPHEN ROGERS, No. 228 West-st.

$6,000.—A RAILROAD AND VILLAGE farm for sale, in one of the best locations in Rickland County. Price $120 per acre, and not a cheaper property within 40 miles of New-York. C. G. PRATT, No. 35 Pine-st., Room No. 13.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in West Hackensack, N. J., 1 mile from depot; contains 33 acres, with an abundance of fruit and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to L. & A. MATHEY, No. 119 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—WATER POWER MILL PROPERty within 17 miles of New-York, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, close to the depot; was originally built for a paper mill. Apply to C. GREPPO, No. 44 White-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MODern-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station.
J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses wanted, for first-class customers; also houses to sell, valued from $10,000 to $50,000; any person having houses to sell or lease are requested to call in person or send particulars to JOHN S. PIERCE, Real Estate Office, No. 6 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED—IN BERgen or Hudson City; a small, well-built cottage; about $2,000 value; will pay $300 a year, beside interest, in monthly installments in advance. Address J. G., Box No. 160 Times Office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY SEAT (UNINCUMbered preferred) in exchange for Brooklyn lots. Full particulars to A. B., Box No. 120 Times Office.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED for responsible and careful tenants, by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in East 13th-st. from the 15th of this month. For terms address Box No. 712 N. Y. Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AN ELEgant mansion with two acres; water front; about forty minutes from City Hall; accessible by boats or cars all Winter; heated with steam; hot and cold water; with every comfort of a City house; owner desires to travel, and will let it cheap for six months to a first-class family of adults, who are careful and responsible. Address W. B., box No. 113 Times Office.

THE WHOLE OF THE THIRD FLOOR of a first-class house in Madison-av., near 30th-st., to let to one or two gentlemen; rooms furnished or unfurnished, bath and closets; references unexceptionable; no other rooms let or to be let. Post-office Box No. 891, or A. J. PERRY, No. 2 Nassau-st.

A LADY TEACHER ON THE PIANO can have the use of a handsomely furnished and pleasantly located front parlor, on first floor, for her pupils to practice on stated days in the week, for which the terms will be moderate. Apply at No. 3 5th-st., Bowery.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, A large and handsome basement on Broadway, 42 by 140 feet, with a 14-foot ceiling, situated between Astor-place and Bleecker-st. Address S. COMFORT, Station D.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE AT CLAREMONT, South Bergen, N. J., containing ten rooms; all furnished in the best manner; one block from horse-cars; rent $600 per year. Apply for three days to ALEX. MURPHY & CO., No. 48 Exchange-Place.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED House, No. 47 Lafayette-place. To private family only. Possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—STORE, BASEMENT AND SUBcellar, with or without fixtures; No. 57 Reade-st., first door west of Broadway; free from dampness, dry and airy. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON 19TH-st., near Grammercy Park. Rent $900 per month.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second and third floors; also, single rooms on fourth floor. No. 34 West 15th-st.

BASEMENT TO LET.—GOOD PLACE FOR light manufacturing; rent $15. Under Crawford's drug-store, No. 250 7th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENtlemen, without board, at No. 6 East 22d-st; references exchanged.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen without board, at No. 42 East 21st-st

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR one or two years, above 20th-st., between Lexington and 7th avs.; rent not to exceed $3,000 a year. Answers, stating rent, location and permit, only attended to. Address B. G., Box No. 5,137 Post-office.

A SMALL FAMILY WANT A FLOOR of four rooms for the Winter on or near Madison-square, without board, unless private table. Address immediately, C. H. R., Box No. 357 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN, by three adults, an unfurnished floor in a private family; highest references given. Address, stating terms, G. W. P., Box No. 206 Tarrytown Post-office, N.Y.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

ANY TRADER FROM OUT OF TOWN wanting scales for his own use, will be furnished at the wholesale price. JONES' SCALE WORKS, No. 27 Park-row.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial, English and French, with Preparatory and Post-Graduate Departments, No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, George W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its Twenty-fifth Annual Session on Monday, September 9, 1867. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness and quiet, and accessible by rail from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. Rooms large, airy and light. System of instruction matured through a quarter of a century's experience, and administered by a corps of accomplished and thorough teachers. School always open to parents, and the Principal, who resides in the Institute Building, erected expressly for its use, (now renovated and beautified inside and out, and open for inspection,) may be conferred with day or evening.

Reference to present patrons only, among whom are

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and more than 100 other well-known citizens, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue and circular to be had at the Institute and bookstores.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point, and Naval Academy, are allowed (individually) to join higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit. Under this advantage H. M. Reed last year prepared his entire knowledge of Latin and Greek for admission to College, besides reaching the highest class in French, and attending to other studies.

On admission, students who are prepared, may enter the Post-Graduate Class.

Pupils admitted at any time, and new ones charged only from time of entering.

Little boys are watched over with special kindness and care. Terms moderate, and extra branches optional.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.
As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.
Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
At No. 907 Broadway,
will reopen on
TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York. This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'
English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 106 West 42d-st., New-York.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
Reopens Sept. 2. Address
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

HARLEM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—French and English school for young ladies and children, will open Sept. 17, 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A few boarders received in the family of the Principal, where the French language is constantly spoken.
E. FISTON, A. M., and Miss PICKERSGILL, Principals.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N.Y.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

HUDSON CITY FEMALE SEMINARY, NEW-JERSEY—Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867. Boarders receive special care and the best instruction. Parents and guardians invited to call and see for themselves. Miss CAROLINE GRAVES, Principal.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av. and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR girls, from the age of 7 to 16 years; number limited to twelve. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mr. C. M. WHITE, Box No. 19, Danbury, Conn., or to W. H. BURR, No. 229 Fulton-st., New-York.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select classical and English school for twenty boys. The Fall term will commence Sept. 16. For circulars address S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.
REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S PRIVATE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 719 6th-av., opposite Crystal Palace Park.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MISS RODGERS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1867, No. 323 Lexington-av., southeast corner of 40th-st.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 23 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 2.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N.Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17. The classes in Painting and Drawing will be taught by Prof. W. F. de Haas. A few pupils desiring to give special attention to these branches will be received.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
FOR BOARDING AND DAY STUDENTS.
Applicants for admission will be received and classified on the first three days of the term, Sept. 18, 19 and 20. The Academic and Preparatory Schools open at the same time.
For catalogues or other information, application may be made personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
for young ladies, in No. 445 West 23d-st.; for young gentlemen in Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 10.
A Kindergarten, Primary Classes, and a spacious hall for Gymnastics and Dancing are connected with the Institute.
H. GERCKE, ROS. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 261 and 263 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 209 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Morristown, N. J.
A select family school. "The situation is unrivaled, and parents will find the institution to be everything that can possibly be desired." For circulars address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS M. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. ARTOIS'
English and French School for young ladies, No. 131 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
For circulars address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL. All trains stop at this station.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 69 WEST 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. R. B. CHAPIN, A. M., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The forty-eighth annual session will commence on Monday, Sept. 9. Circulars at Frankfield's, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.; R. Carter & Bros'., No. 530 Broadway; Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies; delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course; most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK HALL,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. Catalogues at the bookstores, with testimonials from Princeton Faculty, the City Clergy, and present Patrons.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12.
For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL REOPENS Sept. 16, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Classes in the Classics, Mathematics, French and English. Pupils prepared for college.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE.
NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST.,
will reopen Sept. 17.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges Circulars at the bookstores.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A LAdy of high respectability and education having her residence in a delightful location in the suburbs, will open on 10th September a Juvenile Boarding-school for Misses under 12 years. Ample play-grounds, with kind and careful instruction are the inducements she offers. For circulars, with references, terms, &c., apply to SIBERIA OTT, Esq., No. 783 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
THE CLASS for little boys connected with this school will reopen at No. 68 West 11th-st., same date.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.
Present patrons of from 3 to 11 years standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Oliver Harriman,	Cyrus A. Smith,
J. Auchincloss,	Enoch Ketcham,	G. M. Speir,
A. M. Allerton,	Calvin E. Knox,	James Stokes,
John S. Boyd,	L. Lockwood,	Chas. N. Talbot,
J. H. Burton,	Jas. L. Phipps,	Geo. P. Trigg,
L. B. Cannon,	Wm. Morrison,	A. S. Underhill,
N. W. Chater,	Dan. L. Schenck,	H. C. Van Vorst,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Robert Schell,	Ralph Wells,
Kenny Couillard,	Henry Shaw,	John C. Work,
Henry Day,	John Sherwood,	Thos. S. Young.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.
The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.
Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 BROADWAY, and No. 116 REMSEN-ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution are available to all.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23. Terms, $460 per annum.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 13th-st., East.
This school, heretofore Misses Aubert's, will reopen Sept. 19, under the direction of Miss M. G. REYNS.
Prof. E. AUBERT gives his instructions as formerly.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils, six.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s., 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAML. D. BABCOCK, 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, 53 Park-place, New-York, or address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A M., Rector, Christ Church, Riverdale, N.Y.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A WIDOW LADY WITH one child, residing at Tarrytown, desires to receive into her family as pupils six boys between the ages of five and twelve; is an experienced teacher, and can give the highest testimonials as regards character and qualifications. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. J. Reference, No. 321 West 12th-st., New-York.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Fall term begins Sept. 2
JOSEPH G. FOX, Principal.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him how to study. This is done so thoroughly that he needs no help at home.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French, (the language of the school,) English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 183, 913, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 19, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MR. ALBERT W. BERG WILL RETURN from Europe about the 10th of September and resume his lessons. Address
Care of WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O., Box No. 110 Times Office.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 76 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.

MISS E. NICOLAY'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English School for young ladies will open Sept. 19 at No. 1,193 Broadway.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,182 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French school for young ladies Sept. 23 at No. 106 East 38th-st., near Park-av.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX LITTLE girls in an Episcopal family. Address Mrs. JOSEPH CURTIS, 120th-st. and Harlem River.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 9. For circulars address Miss S. B. GALE, Orange, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR boys will open Sept. 17, at No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH AND MUSIC.—A PARISIAN LADY, a most competent teacher of French and music, would like to make some new engagements with pupils. Apply to Mme. BONDON, No. 72 or No. 104 West 20th-st.; if personally, between 2 and 4 o'clock.

A FRENCH LADY HAVING MANY years' experience in teaching, would like to make an engagement to teach in a school in City or country. Address FRENCH LADY, Harlem Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY WISHES TO FIND a position as governess in a good family; highest references given and required. Address 36 Eldridge-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING, BETWEEN 45th and Murray sts., in one of the Broadway and University-place cars, $90 in greenbacks, in an old brown envelop addressed H. Boyd, No. 106 West 45th-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by bringing the same to No. 79 Murray-st.

LOST—7 3-10s of JUNE ISSUE; NOS. 144,373, 144,374, 144,375; $500 each. A suitable reward will be paid to any one returning the same to M. F. BRANTINGHAM, No. 32 Wall-st.

STRANDED—ON THE BEACH OPPOSITE Southampton, Long Island, a quantity of PINE FLOORING PLANK. The subscriber would be glad to hear from the owner. CHARLES WHITE,
Wreck-master, Southampton, L. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble women; one as cook, the other as laundress; have lived together several years; are fully competent to fill their places in all their branches; have the best of City reference; none but private families need apply. Call for two days at No. 186 West 14th-st., corner 8th-av., over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman in a private family, as cook; understands her business; would assist in washing and ironing, or attend to butter-making; no objections to City or country. Call for two days at No. 314 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the crockery-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 11 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLEaged woman as first-rate laundress in a private family; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 145 West 24th-st., top floor; can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR chambermaid by a respectable Protestant young woman; is a good plain sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 319 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or take care of children and do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City reference. Can be seen at 209 1st-av., over cigar-store, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as cook and to assist with the washing; three years' City reference. Call at No. 236 East 29th-st., third floor, front, until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to assist in taking care of grown children; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 36 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or to take care of children; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., for a large number of first-class servants, Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, waitresses, nurses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a respectable, industrious girl; is experienced and economizing, and will be found a valuable and good servant; best of references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, side dishes, pastries and dessert; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 354 West 26th-st., over the milk depot.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, ANY DIStance, by a woman who has a little child four years old, a situation; she is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS who can make and alter dresses, a situation; would not object to look after children or to do chamberwork. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; unquestionable City reference given. Apply at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.; entrance in 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotch woman; is a good worker; can cook, wash, bake, iron, &c. Inquire at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, lately landed, in a nice family to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 441 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; is a good baker; will assist with the washing; good references. Call for two days at No. 223 West 27th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress, who fully understands her business; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women to do the work of a private family; both are competent and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant American lady, a situation as housekeeper; no objection to keep house for a widower; has good references. Apply or address No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERienced woman to take care of children or an infant from its birth, and has unexceptionable reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 396 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A GOOD GERMAN girl, to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; city or country. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Branch Office for German servants, 81 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN a situation as a first-rate cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; can come well recommended. Call at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 199 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as nurse to an invalid lady or infant; can furnish good City reference. Apply at 564 West 45th-st., second floor, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 357 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY, well educated and accustomed to the care of children, in a private family, to take charge of one or two children. Address G. W. PAGE, No. 2 City Hall.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN COOK, A SITUAtion in an American family; understands cooking in all its branches; has three years' reference from her last place. No. 229 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY, EITHER as governess or housekeeper; good references can be given by applying at No. 17 East 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as wet-nurse. Call at No. 423 West 41st-st., Room No. 57.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse and seamstress; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 346 West 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress; can give the best of City reference. Call at 26 East 36th-st., second house from Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL in a Jewish family; is a first-rate cook. Call at No. 224 East 4th-st., in the rear, first floor, near Avenue B.

AT CARPENTER'S LARGE FIRST-CLASS Employment Office for Select Servants, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., (established 15 years,) can be found constantly on hand capable male and female help, German, English, Scotch, American and Irish, to suit all private families, boarding-houses and hotels, in City or country.

A WIDOW LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as housekeeper or lady's nurse. Can be seen at No. 69 West 20th-st., third floor; best of references given.

WASHING TAKEN IN BY FIRST-CLASS laundress; fluting done if required; good references given. Call at 213 7th-av., top floor, back room.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take in washing and ironing, or go out to days' work. Call on or address Mrs. HANLEY, No. 324 West 21st-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant married man with two children, as practical gardener and coachman; understands both perfectly; the care of greenhouse and grapery and the raising of all kinds of stock; can take charge of any gentleman's place; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; the best of City references. Address N. B., Box No. 206 Times Office for two days.

WANTED—TO PROCURE A SITUATION FOR a first-class gardener, Scotch, married; wife would take charge of dairy or laundry; have been many years in this country, and have a thorough practical knowledge of their business. Call on or address GARDENER, at Etting & Pearcy's (late Smith's) seedstore, No. 261 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable single man, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is a steady, good driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; will be highly recommended. Address C. W., Box No. 218 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AND WIFE, without any children, situations—the man as general farmer and gardener, also understands the care and management of horses and cattle; the wife as a good cook and laundress; both willing and obliging. Address T. M., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by an Englishman of middle age; understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended; can clip and singe well if required; Staten Island preferred. Address T. W., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener; has had thirty years experience in greenhouses, conservatories, hot and cold graperies; understands propagating, framing and forcing; can give the best of City reference. Address J. W. T., or apply to Bradley Bros., florists, No. 951 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A STEADY ACTIVE YOUNG man, knowing his business thoroughly, a situation as groom and coachman; has good City reference from his last employer. Call or address to M. W., No. 19 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOber single man as plain gardener and farmer; understands the care of horses and cows; is willing to make himself useful; good reference from his last place. Address W. M., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY MAN AND wife; man as gardener and farmer, wife to take care of dairy and poultry; is also a good butter maker; character in town. Address R. D., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN; he thoroughly understands his business; has lived in the most respectable families in this City; has the best of City references for long services. Address J. B., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions; the man as coachman and gardener; his wife for any kind of in-door work; both first-class servants; City reference. Address R. W., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who has large experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; will be found willing. Can be seen at his present employer's stable, No. 97 West 17th-st. Inquire for WILLIAM.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A PORTER'S SITUATION IN A dry goods commission house, by an active man, can mark and ship goods; best reference can be had from his last employers. Call or address J. W., No. 107 Reade-st. No objection to any other business.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman, or will do waiting; is sober and honest, and has got splendid City references. Call or address No. 87 Thompson-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as practical gardener; would take charge of a gentleman's place or farm for a moderate salary or on shares. Address G. K. N., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom, has no objection to city or country; good City reference. Address M. T., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom and coachman; has good reference; will make himself generally useful; no objections to town or country. Address MIKE, No. 54 Front-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AGED 26 years, a situation as an attendant on an invalid gentleman in town or country; first rate testimonials; salary moderate. Address F. M., Station G.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for his coachman, who is worthy of it. Call or address No. 212 West 26th-st., in private stable.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN OF INTELLIgence, fair education, and strict sobriety, to engage in a respectable business which will keep them mainly traveling away from New-York. Application, in own handwriting, setting forth name and address, nationality, age, trade, height, past history, whether a member of any secret order, amount of salary required, and references as to honesty and sobriety, should be addressed to Box No. 5,800 Post-office. Single men preferred. Salaries to be paid weekly. Applications answered only when an interview is desired.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR ENGLISH WOman of good education and of refined manners and speech, as nursery governess, to take care of the younger children in a large family living in the country, one hour from New-York. Address with particulars, H., Box No. 236 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a private family; one with good references and who is willing to make herself generally useful, may apply at No. 126 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, between 6 and 8 o'clock P. M.; wages $10.

WANTED—FOR FAMILIES RETURNING TO the City a large number of first-class waitresses, chambermaids, ladysmaids, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—IN AN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, a lady to attend to the clothing and linen of the pupils, and other light duties. Apply at No. 179 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A GROOM FOR A PAIR OF ROAD horses; must be light weight and recommended by last employer; wages $11 per week. Apply at No. 516 Washington-st., 10 A. M.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORTH OF IREland Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron for a small family; City reference required. Apply at No. 9 East 35th-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEN TO SELL steel engravings, framed up, and chromos of THE EMINENT MEN OF AMERICA. Apply to LYON & CO., No. 277 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A BOY, 15 OR 16 YEARS OF AGE, in a dry goods commission house; must reside with his parents in the City, write a good hand and be correct in figures. Address Box No. 594 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS WITH good City reference. Apply at No. 119 Madison-av. on Friday from 10 till 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man; City references given. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A VALUABLE article used in every household. Apply at No. 142 Broadway, Room No. 7, between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY ON Thursday, before 2 o'clock, at No. 5 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A BANK BOOK-KEEPER. ADdress S, Box No. 4,050 New-York Post-Office.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst., at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
AUG. 10, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Aug. 28, 1867.
A dividend of five per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 16th of September, proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Ocean National Bank in the City of New-York. Dividends remaining unpaid at the expiration of thirty days will be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland. The transfer books will close on Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two and one-half Per Cent. out of the net earnings of quarter ending Aug. 18, payable at the Company's Office, Tuesday, Sept. 10.
Transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopened Sept. 12.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDS L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NEW MARBLE FIRE PROOF BANKING HOUSE
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG, corner South 7th and 1st sts., allows 6 per cent. interest on sums from $5 to $5,000, free of tax.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family between 8th and 43d sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; two front rooms connecting, in a modern built house; terms not to exceed $50 per week; first-class reference required. Parties having such accommodations may secure desirable occupants by addressing MERCHANT, Box No. 2,644 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL FAMILY wishes a suite of rooms for the Winter, with first-class board in a private house; location between 4th and 6th avs., and above Madison-square. Address T. W., Box No. 1,333 New-York Post-office.

TO A GENTLEMAN—FURNISHED, A PARlor and bedroom adjoining, with breakfast, or a gentleman and wife, with use of kitchen for housekeeping, in a small private family, No. 134 East 40th-st., one door from Lexington-av.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
D. A. ROBINSON.

5TH-AVENUE, NEAR 26TH-ST.—THREE very elegantly furnished rooms to let, without board, to single gentlemen in a private family. Address B. W. T., Box No. 114 Times Office.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room and bedroom on second floor to let with board. Apply at No. 310 East 14th-st., near 2d-av. References given and required.

BOARD AND LODGING.—ONE OR TWO nicely furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen with or without board; private family. Good location on Murray Hill. No. 105 East 40th-st., near Park-av.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS with board in a small private family to a party of six adults; references exchanged. Apply No. 57 East 11th-st., next to St. Mark's Church.

NO. 42 WEST NINETEENTH-ST.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board. Children not taken. Reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACCOMMOdate four gentlemen with good board and large, pleasant rooms for $7 per week. No. 56 East 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—The entire second floor, elegantly furnished; unexceptionable references given and required. Address P. A., Box No. 140 Times Office.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms will be rented together or separately, with full or partial board, at No. 28 University-place, to a desirable party, with best of reference.

BOARD AND ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with board, may be had in a small private family, by applying at No. 210 West 25th-st.

NO. 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms to let with or without board; one room suitable for a physician's office.

NO. 133 WEST 41ST-ST.—HIGH STOOP brown-stone house; first-class board and rooms at moderate prices; references exchanged; dinner at 6.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, PLEASANT rooms, en suite, can be secured at new No. 100 East 23d-st.; house private.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE family by a gentleman. Address K., Box No. 111 Times Office.

A CHOICE OF PLEASANT ROOMS, IN suites or singly, may be had with board at No. 49 East 21st-st.; house and location unexceptionable.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT ELIZABETH—A PRIVATE family occupying a large house, convenient to depot, would accommodate one or two parties for the Fall and Winter, and give them all the comforts and privileges of a home; rooms large and pleasant, and table plentifully supplied. Address Box No. 335 Elizabeth, N. J.

ASTORIA, L. I.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen wishing board for the Fall and Winter, will find pleasant rooms, at moderate prices, by applying directly opposite the steamboat landing.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEPT. 4, 1867.
GUESTS WILL BE ACCOMMODATED this month at reduced rates at the Stetson House, Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

FOR SALE—ONE OF HERRING'S LARGE SIZE safes, nearly new; cost $875. Inquire of J. & J. DONALDSON, No. 140 9th-st.

SHIPPING.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Sept. 21.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer CHINA, to leave that port Oct. 14 for Yokohama. At Yokohama close connection will be made with Company's steamer NEW-YORK for Hong Kong, and also with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Shanghae, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan, and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO YOKOHAMA.

First Cabin	$250
Second Cabin	170
Steerage	85

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONG KONG, SHANGHAE OR NAGASAKI.

First Cabin	$300
Second Cabin	200
Steerage	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Sept. 11, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4c. to 4½c. per pound, payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with

CITY OF CORK.......Sept. 7

Sailing from New-York:

CITY OF CORK.......WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2

From Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

Payable in Gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.

TRIPOLI.......Wednesday, Sept. 4
ALEPPO.......Wednesday, Sept. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MANHATTAN.......WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA.......WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO.......WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.......SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE.......LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board,

First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST AND HAVRE—Will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BOSTON.......SATURDAY.......Sept. 7
ETNA.......WEDNESDAY.......Sept. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY.......Sept. 14
EDINBURGH.......WEDNESDAY.......Sept. 18
CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY.......Sept. 21

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 26.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States Mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

ARAGO.......H. A. Gadsden.......Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON.......C. H. Townsend.......Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO.......H. A. Gadsden.......Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON.......C. H. Townsend.......Saturday, Dec. 21

and every twenty-eight days thereafter

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.......SATURDAY, Sept. 7
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.......SATURDAY, Sept. 14
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.......SATURDAY, Sept. 21
ENGLAND, CUTTING.......SATURDAY, Sept. 28

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 5.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Sept. 12.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME. First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

The BALTIC will follow on Sept. 28.

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUG. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

SEPT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received from Wednesday, 5th, A. M., until Tuesday, 3 P. M.

For rates inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR GALVESTON TEXAS.

THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP TYBEE, Capt. DAVIE CAULKINS.

In consequence of the continued prevalence of the epidemic at Galveston, the departure of this vessel has been delayed for the present; she is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will be dispatched for the above port as soon as practicable, of which due notice will be given.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 5.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 12.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 5.

MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 12, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 53 West-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent, and lower than any other line. For Charleston, the Florida ports, and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, is now receiving freight and will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow Sept. 14.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class high-draft side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narraganset Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters in the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Wescott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 985 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 9th-av. and 29th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 289 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager. G. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.

The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE, WEST, NORTH AND EAST.

Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 89	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 8 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 8 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 12 M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 3 P. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 10½ A. M.
We'day, Sept. 4, 7 A. M.	We'day, Sept. 4, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 12 M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT — CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

LAST TRIPS OF THE SEASON TO Coney Island and Fort Hamilton.—The steamboat NORWALK will continue her regular trips to Sept. 11, leaving Christopher-st. 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Morris-st., (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS.—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Tuesday, 27th, at 1 P. M.	Friday, 30th, at 10 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, 31st, at 10 A. M.
Thursday, 29th, at 2 P. M.	

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 and friends who have not taken tickets for our Excursion that takes place on TUESDAY, the 10th of September, please call at the office, No. 4 City Hall-place, third floor, and get a supply. We want every veteran to be with us on this celebration of the glorious victory obtained by Commodore Perry on Lake Erie over the British fleet Sept. 10, 1813. Gen. H. RAYMOND. Col. ABRM. DALLY.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¾, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME. Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.

10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.

3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.

4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.

5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher-sts. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867.

8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.

11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.

4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.

5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.

6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45 and 11:45 P. M.

For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH MERWIN and EDWARD P. BRAY, plaintiffs, against KATE G. STAPLETON, defendant. Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-six hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty-one cents, and interest on eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-three cents thereof, from Jan. 10, 1867, and eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-four cents thereof, from Feb. 10, 1867, and on eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-four cents thereof, from the 9th day of March, 1867, besides the costs and disbursements of this action. HENRY C. PRATT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Dated JULY 18, 1867. Au15-law6w-Th

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—PATRICK DOUGHERTY, plaintiff, against H. H. STEVENS, defendant.—To the defendant above-named—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this 9th day of August, 1867, been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, in the City Hall, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 100 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and forty-five cents, with interest from the 6th day of May, 1867, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated AUG. 9, 1867. HORACE BARNARD, Plaintiff's Attorney. au15-law6wTh

STATIONERY.

CHEAP PRINTING, CHEAP PRINTING.

G. A. WHITEHORNE, NO. 42 ANN AND NO. 119 FULTON STREETS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

EXPRESSES.

NOTICE TO PATRONS OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

For the better accommodation of the public, THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY Have established Branch Receiving Offices at the following named places in New-York City and vicinity, viz:

785 Broadway.
945 Broadway.
130 Broadway.
Corner of Hudson and Leonard streets.
96 Third-avenue, corner of Thirteenth-street.
289 Third-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street.
Sixth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth-street.
Sixth-avenue, corner of Forty-sixth-street.
95 Eighth-avenue, corner of Fourteenth-street.
251 Eighth-avenue, corner of Twenty-third-street.
471 Eighth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth-street.
758 Eighth-avenue, corner of Fifty-second-street.
414 Third-avenue, corner of Thirty-first-street.
583 Third avenue, corner of Forty-first-street.
744 Third-avenue.
Fourth-avenue, corner of Thirty-second-street.
189 Sixth-avenue, corner of Thirteenth-street.
451 Sixth-avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh-street.
18 Exchange-place, Jersey City.
269 Washington-street, City Hall-square, Brooklyn.
Fulton-avenue, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn.
Fulton-avenue, corner of Washington-street, Brooklyn.
Court-street, opposite West Warren-street, Brooklyn.
21 South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh.
171 Grand-street, Williamsburgh.
372 Grand-street, Williamsburgh.

Packages left at either of these places, or orders for the transportation of packages will be promptly attended to.

As the lines of the Merchants' Union Express Company now extend to all points North, West, Northwest and Southwest, they offer superior facilities for the transmission of gold, silver, bank notes, valuable and freight packages.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Drafts and Accounts.

Principal office is 365 and 367 Broadway.

ELMORE P. ROSS, President,
M. S. WHITE, Acting Gen. Sup't,
JAMES D. ANDREWS, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF-QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Aug. 2, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Sept. 10, 1867, for furnishing to the United States Quartermaster's Department,

6,000 bushels of good merchantable corn, or its equivalent in Oats or Barley, per month, in manner following:

3,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Gibson, C. N., monthly.

2,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Arbuckle, C. N., monthly.

500 bushels to be delivered at Harland's Ranche, monthly.

500 bushels to be delivered at North Fork, Creek Nation, monthly.

2. Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity per month the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or otherwise, and what charge, if any, will be made for the packages, and may be for the whole or any part of the quantity required, at either or all of the above-named places.

3. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties, setting forth that, in the event a contract is awarded, they will give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

4. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids received.

5. All deliveries of grain made under any contract which may be awarded are to be subject to a rigid inspection by an officer or agent appointed on the part of the United States.

6. Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Corn, Oats or Barley," and addressed to the undersigned.

7. Payment to be made in Government funds monthly, or as soon thereafter as money shall have been received for that purpose.

Bidders are invited and earnestly requested to be present at the opening. A. S. KIMBALL, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Dist. I. T.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, Sept. 6, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York, as follows, viz.:

50,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO.

To be packed in boxes, each to contain twenty-one (21) pounds net weight, and each plug to weigh full one-half (½) pound. The boxes to be packed in cases, eight (8) to a case, to be strapped with iron.

The tobacco must be fully equal in quality and style of manufacture to sample at this office, and be delivered by Oct. 25, 1867. Samples of the kinds of packages required may also be seen at this office. It must only be manufactured in clear weather, and will be inspected in the leaf during manufacture and when offered for delivery.

Samples of the Tobacco it is proposed to furnish must be sent with the proposals and referred to therein. Privilege to increase the quantity by 50,000 pounds or less, if desired—notice of any increase to be given by Sept. 20, 1867.

It is desirable that the price of the Tobacco be stated in *whole* cents only.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Major-Gen., A. C. G. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT. TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1867, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

(Specification No. 39.)—In Rose-st., between Frankfort and Duane sts., and in Cherry-st., between James and Jefferson sts.

(Specification No. 40.)—In 3d-av., between 115th and 118th sts.; in 2d-av., between 116th and 120th sts.; in 117th-st., between 3d-av. and Harlem River, with branch in Avenue A; and in 124th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

(Specification No. 41.)—In Willett-st., between Grand and Houston sts., and in Division-st., between Essex and Jefferson sts.

(Specification No. 42.)—Between 55th and 58th sts., and between Lexington and 8th avs.

(Specification No. 43.)—In 10th-av. and West-st., between Little West 12th-st. and Gansevoort-st.; in 8th-av., between Jane and West 12th sts., and in Hudson-st., between Perry and Hammond sts.

(Specification No. 44.)—Between 74th and 79th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.

(Specification No. 45.)—Unfinished sewers in 52d and 53d sts., between 8th and 9th avs.

(Specification No. 46.)—In 81st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

(Specification No. 47.)—In 3d-av., from 87th-st. to and through 88th-st. to 4th-av.

(Specification No. 48.)—Between 79th and 86th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.

Plans for the above can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROB'T L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1867.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 9th of September next, for furnishing, by contract, the following-named musical instruments, viz.:

4 "E" flat Cornets, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "B" flat Cornets, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "E" flat Tenors, with mouth-pieces and racks.
4 "B" flat Tenors, with mouth-pieces and racks.
1 "B" flat Baritone, with mouth-piece and rack.
1 "B" flat Bass, with mouth-piece and rack.
2 "E" flat Tubas, with mouth-pieces and racks.
2 "E" flat Tubas, (large,) with mouth-pieces and racks.
1 Tenor Drum, complete, with sling and sticks.
1 Bass Drum, complete, with stick.
1 pair Cymbals.
2 Extra heads for Bass Drum.
2 Batter heads, }
2 Snare heads, } for Tenor Drum.
2 Extra hoops, }

The above-named instruments to be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good and suitable for the purpose for which they are intended.

Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they propose to furnish.

Further information can be had at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals must state how soon the articles can be delivered, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed to Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase of the following property:

Wreck of steamer *Boston*, in Ashepoo River.
Wreck of steamer *George Washington*, in Coosaw River.
Wreck of steamer *Chasseur*, in Scull Creek.
Wreck of steamer *Randolph*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Etiwan*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Ruby*, in Light House Inlet.

Bidders will state the amount offered for each wreck.

The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest bidder, unless such bid be deemed unreasonable.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for purchase of wrecks."

R. O. TYLER, Brevet Major-General, Chief Quartermaster, Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office. THOMAS CORNELL, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 9th day of September, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 7th day of October, 1867:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of Oyer and Terminer.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 100 Petit Jurors for a Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors for Supreme Court, Parts 2 and 3.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors for Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors for Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A MEETING OF this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. SALEM H. WALES, Rec. Sec.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

JAMES E. HAYES.......Manager
GEORGE L. FOX.......Stage Manager
CLIFTON W. TAYLEURE.......Business Manager

OPENING NIGHT.......MONDAY, SEPT. 9,

UNDER THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

During the recess the theatre will be repainted, recarpeted, newly upholstered and thoroughly renovated in every department. The stage will be extensively rebuilt, and its machinery and scenic surroundings generally renewed and improved. In short, no effort will be spared which could tend to confirm or extend the established prestige of this standard theatre as the most elegant and convenient of American resorts.

THE NEW SEASON, COMMENCING MONDAY, Sept. 9, will be inaugurated by THE MASTER COMEDIAN OF THE AGE, MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, with his faultless personation of

RIP { VAN WINKLE. VAN WINKLE. VAN WINKLE.

in the brilliant adaptation By DION BOUCICAULT, of Washington Irving's great LEGEND OF "RIP VAN WINKLE."

RIP VAN WINKLE.......Mr. JEFFERSON

supported by an efficient company of WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including among its principal members

Mr. W. DAVIDGE, OWEN MARLOWE,
J. J. WALLACE, T. HIND,
HARRY WALL, GEORGE L. FOX.

Miss BESSIE FOOTE (from the English theatres; her first appearance.)

Mrs. A. HILD, Miss BELLA WALLACE, Miss ALICE HARRISON and others.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT, EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE at the NEW-YORK THEATRE.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

NO. 514 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
AN EMPHATIC SUCCESS.
Second week of this beautiful Temple.
The Metropolitan Sensation,
Imitated but not equaled.
ENTIRE CHANGE THIS WEEK.
Ben Cotton and Sam Sharpley's Minstrels in new Songs and some more new Jokes.
Charley White's Sketch,
STATE SECRETS.
New Ballads, by the Queen of Song,
MISS EVA BRENT.
La Tarrantella, by the Carron Sisters.
Niagara Leap and Japanese act,
by the great BUISLAYS.
Le Maitre Du Danse and the Milliners, by the Carron Family and Mlle. Devere.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

The great railroad scene—a wondrous stage effect. EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE. NEW-YORK THEATRE.

SCOTTISH GAMES.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL GAMES of the NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB will be held at JONES' WOOD, ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.

Robertson's celebrated Bands and Pipers of the Club will furnish the music on the occasion.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS,

to be had only at the gate on the day of the games.

Programme of games in future notice.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 BROADWAY, and No. 116 REMSEN-ST., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution are available to all.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, }
A. F. LEJEAL, } Musical Directors.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, }
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SWIMMING ACADEMY,

6th-av., corner 30th-st., is now open for the use of ladies and gentlemen.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

The piers of the City and Hudson River by starlight. Dance and eccentric musical medley by "The Lost Tribes." NEW-YORK THEATRE.

AUCTION SALES.

B. H. KERR, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Front and Duval sts., Key West, the fine steamer PEARL, and machinery, as she lies on a bank, about two miles from the harbor of Key West.

Also, the tackle, apparel and equipment of said vessel.

The PEARL is a Clyde-built side-wheel iron steamer, 182 feet long, 19 feet 6 inches beam, 168 tons, gross; 72 tons, net, British measurement; has double inclined low-pressure engines, two cylinders each, 40 inches in diameter, 50 in stroke, 120 horse power; two tubular boilers; shaft 9¾ inches in diameter; wheels 24 feet—patent feathering buckets. G. D. ALLEN, U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

KEY WEST, Aug. 14, 1867.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 5, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

126 boxes fresh Naples Lemons,

93 cases fresh Naples Lemons, landing ex *City of Boston.*

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS, CROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

By THEALL & BRO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., MARTELS' celebrated picture of the Central Park, and fine engraving of the trotting horse DEXTER.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

By THEALL & BROS., TO-MORROW (Friday), at 11 o'clock, at No. 235 West 33d-st., a general assortment of household furniture. Catalogues now ready.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, handsome rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bookcases, china, plated ware, velvet and other carpets, &c.

ALSO AT 1 P. M.

A general assortment of dry and woolen goods, the balance of stock of a dealer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL, situate in William-st., between Van Brunt and Congress sts., South Brooklyn, containing seven full sets of the most improved machinery. Apply to the undersigned, at the factory, or to JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN, No. 135 Broadway, New-York. Parties will be accompanied to the property every Tuesday and Friday from 11 to 3 o'clock. JOHN GEORGE PERZEL.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFULLY arranged photographic gallery, with the most perfect and complete apparatus for producing photographs; located Troy, N. Y.; an excellent opportunity to invest in a profitable and safe business. Address Box No. 340 Troy, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED.—A PARTNER WITH a cash capital of $15,000 to $20,000, active or special, in the business of manufacturing gloves, now in full operation. Full particulars may be had by addressing GLOVE, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A GENTS' FURNISHING AND hosiery store; one of the best stands in the City, having been established 22 years, the proprietor wishing to retire. A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—A HOOP SKIRT BRAIDING FACTORY, about 100 machines, with everything requisite to the business in perfect order; rent low; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE PROPRIETOR OF AN OLD ESTABLISHED and very profitable newspaper (daily) West, wishing to go abroad, will sell one-third interest to a gentleman competent to fill the editorial chair. Address RADICAL, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

$2.000.—A POPULAR OFFICE BUSINESS, superior location, for $5,500, $2,000 cash, remainder from business; established and well advertised; in successful operation; investigate. Address E., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

$20.000 CASH AND ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WANTED—Ample security; large prospective income, and salary of $5,000 per year. Address W. G. B., Box No. 5,022 Post-office.

AT A BARGAIN—A WEEKLY PAPER OF this City, established several years, and having a large advertising patronage. Call at or address The Real Estate Agency, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OIL REFINERY, with two stills, situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 30 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between BAKER & LOWDEN, masons and builders, is this day mutually dissolved.

BOAZ BAKER,
SAMUEL LOWDEN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1867.

THE FIRM OF HOWARTH & CO. IS hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be hereafter conducted by HORATIO HOWARTH, who will settle the business of the firm.

HORATIO HOWARTH,
ANN E. LEIGH.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of EASON & TALMAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. THOS. M. TALMAN is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

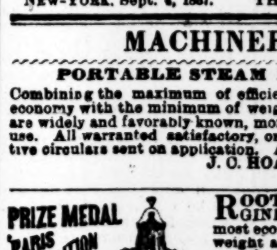
SAM'L W. EASON
THOS. M. TALMAN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1867.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.



ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed. ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY, 2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NINE-FOOT COPPER VACUUM pan, as good as new. Apply to the manufacturer THOMAS HARRISON, No. 2.0 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LAST DAY BUT TWO.
MR. G. L. FOX,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
THE MYSTIC CAVE; OR, THE ENCHANTED HORN.
To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of
FOLLY AS IT FLIES; OR, LOVE IN A VILLAGE.
Just arrived, and now on exhibition,
A LARGE COLLECTION OF TROPICAL FISH.
To be seen at all hours,
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT.
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
ISAAC W. SPRAGUE, THE LIVING SKELETON,
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, SEPT. 9, OPENING OF THE REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.......WM. WHEATLEY

THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 5,
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

EDWIN FORREST.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 4 and 5,
EDWIN FORREST as CARDINAL RICHELIEU, in
RICHELIEU, OR, THE CONSPIRACY.
Julie, Miss Lillie; Baradas, Barton Hill.
FRIDAY—EDWIN FORREST as OTHELLO.
SATURDAY MATINEE—THE MARBLE HEART.
SATURDAY—Benefit of Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU.

MASON & THOMAS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

NO. 129 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

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THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Continued from First Page.

acts of the President, then every true man should honor him for his patriotism and sustain him to the utmost extent, whatever may be their personal relations to him, or their opinions as to his fitness for a civil office; and," added the General with emphasis, "no man will go further than I will in that direction."

I then asked what his opinion of Gen. GRANT's course, thus far, was.

"Well, his course has left him open to two different constructions. It is difficult to see how he thought he could do more for the country by supplanting Mr. STANTON than by coöperating with him; and with such coöperation JOHNSON never could have removed STANTON. His letter to Mr. STANTON would seem to indicate his confidence in the administration of STANTON in the War Office. His change of the persons and of the action of the office would indicate the contrary. His letter to SHERIDAN and his order requiring that no rebel officer removed should be reinstated, indicate a purpose to withstand the President. His withdrawal of his protest against SHERIDAN's removal and permitting his banishment to the Plains, after his ordering him to report to Washington, and the reason given for objecting to HANCOCK's taking command of the Fifth District—that he would be exposed to the yellow fever—seem to point to the fact that he lacks persistency in effort, or is under the control of the President and is acting with him. He could not be ignorant that in opposing the removal of SHERIDAN he would be sustained by the country. His letter fully shows this. Now you ask what my own opinion is? The danger lest I should be influenced in judgment by dislike to the man, for which I have so much cause, precludes me from forming one. I wait events. Time, and very short time too, will determine the fact beyond the reach of opinion."

SECRETARY STANTON.

I next asked what he thought of Mr. STANTON.

"STANTON," resumed the General, "has the confidence of the country—deservedly—both from his private character and his official action; and I know no one patriotic man who did not feel safer, both in the present and future, because of STANTON's position in the War Office. I cannot doubt for a moment that Congress by the action of the Senate and by legislation will at once reinstate him. He *is* the Secretary of War and will remain so in spite of Executive usurpation."

SECRETARY SEWARD.

I asked his opinion of Mr. SEWARD.

"It seems to me," he said, "that there can be but one explanation of SEWARD's course—the determination to ruin the Republican Party, because of what seems to him its ingratitude in preferring Mr. LINCOLN. SEWARD holds that he was the father of our Party, and one could easily suppose the deep grief and mortification which being set aside might cause him. Any other theory would only lead to the conclusion that SEWARD's intellect was waning, because the author of the irrepressible conflict could never be so stupid. The inevitable consequence of JOHNSON's course I can't believe that Seward fails to see, and if so, why does he fail to oppose the course of the Executive, or withdraw himself from the cabinet? There is surely nothing in our foreign relations that requires him to act."

IMPEACHMENT.

I now ask Gen. BUTLER's opinion of the prospects of impeachment.

He replied: "Impeachment is sure to come. The same causes which hindered it heretofore will now tend to bring it on. When WADE was made President of the Senate every Presidential aspirant grew cold toward impeachment, and of course carried their tails with them. All admitted its justice, but they deemed it impolitic."

"Why?"

Because, if WADE was made President he might use the power of his office to press himself for the succession by controlling the nominating Convention. Therefore all gentlemen who desired that Mr. WADE should not be reëlected, urgently moved against impeachment. If it is too much to say on account of this, yet truth requires the assertion that it was after this. Perhaps the best illustration may be seen in the course the impeachment question took in Congress. On the opening of the Fortieth Session it was argued that the impeachment resolution should be recommitted to the Committee of the last House as far as elected; two members only being wanting—JACK ROGERS, a Democrat, and Mr. MORRIS. Both failed of reëlection. This Committee, however, was not appointed until it was certain that Mr. WADE would be President of the Senate, and therefore the successor of JOHNSON if he should be removed. Now—then, and not till then, three new members of that Committee were appointed by the Speaker—one, Mr. CHURCHILL, a very estimable and able but Conservative Republican of New-York, and two Democrats—Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, and Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, although the Democrats had less numbers in the Fortieth than in the Thirty-ninth Congress, when it was thought that one man, and a weak one, would amply represent the minority on the Committee. Now, two of their strongest men were given them, requiring the removal from that Committee to the interior position on the Committee on Elections, of Mr. COOK, of Illinois, who was known to be in favor of impeachment. The result was, that when the vote came to be taken in Committee, four out of the seven Republicans upon it, who were also on the Committee of the Thirty-ninth Congress, voted for impeachment. Five voted against it, three of whom were the new appointees—Mr. CHURCHILL, Mr. ELDRIDGE and Mr. MARSHALL. If the Committee had been allowed to be as before with the addition of one member only there would have been a majority for impeachment As it was there were four out of nine, notwithstanding the legal doubts of Mr. WILSON, the Chairman, and the asserted change of opinion of Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont. It is fair to Mr. COLFAX to say that he claims these changes in the Committee were accidental—but it was a sad accident for the country, as it has involved an extra session of Congress without results, and has left JOHNSON to intrench himself with the army against the will of the country. I claim that the people always have been and are ready for impeachment and will now demand it. Now, however, the condition has changed. If Congress, on meeting in November, should commence the impeachment, and proceed with all reasonable rapidity, JOHNSON could not be removed till Spring—unless they came up to what clearly is the law and practice, that he should be deposed upon articles being presented to the Senate. Now, suppose that JOHNSON should not be removed till the Spring—that would be too late for Mr. WADE to aid himself by executive power in the Convention which will be held in May or June. But, as Mr. WADE is known to be thoroughly loyal to the Republican Party, and would heartily sustain the nominee of that Convention with all the power of the administration, whoever should be nominated, each and all of the gentlemen believing themselves to have possibilities of being candidates, will desire that the administration shall be in Mr. WADE's hand rather than in Mr. JOHNSON's; and therefore—being convinced that impeachment is just and ought to be done—will become easily convinced of its policy, especially as they cannot fail to see that the people demand it, and that the situation of the country requires it—for it is the only solution of all our troubles, and *the* great pacificator. 'For myself,'" added the General, "'I have never doubted that it would come to this. I have got accustomed to have my opinions upon public affairs made good twelve months after date.'"

SENATOR WADE.

I asked his opinion of Senator WADE. He said: "Among the many able men who may have hopes of the Presidency, Mr. WADE stands in the position of being a true representative of Radical Republicanism—honest, single-hearted, courageous, firm—'from the people and of the people' he has never failed to rely upon them, and never has been found wrong."

"Don't you think the TIMES' report of his Kansas speech will hurt him?"

"No. It will not weigh a feather to those who know him; for, to them, if BEN WADE says he didn't say a thing, hundreds will not convince them to the contrary."

GENS. SHERIDAN, SICKLES AND CANBY.

Of Gen. SHERIDAN he said that "if we are to have a purely military man for President, SHERIDAN, perhaps, is the best of any. He has shown, in addition to his brilliant qualities as a soldier, that his political instincts (because he has had no training) are true and right. SICKLES has more political experience, and has shown a comprehension of affairs which was to have been expected from one taught in the democratic faith, and has suffered wounds and mutilation to serve the country in the war in opposition to his political ideas. CANBY, who is sent to take his place, is a gentleman and a true soldier, who will carry out the orders of his superior officers whatever may be his own opinion of the question at issue. But he is so truly loyal to the country that the President could expect no aid from him in any revolutionary movement he may make at Washington. Hence, probably, his removal to Charleston. But, as I said before, we may have no fear of the President in that direction. The West is true, and outvies the East in Radical Republicanism. And, on any attempt to overturn the Government, they would be reckoned by hundreds of thousands on their march to sustain it."

GEN. LOGAN.

"Gen. LOGAN, who is a true representative man, and Illinois alone can furnish men enough to put JOHNSON down. By the way, the country does not know how much it is indebted to LOGAN, and with true modesty he will never tell them. When Gen. GRANT was impatient at the delay of Gen. THOMAS in fighting the battle of Nashville, which ended in the defeat of HOOD's army, he sent LOGAN with an order to supersede him and take command of the army himself. On arriving in the Department, LOGAN found that THOMAS was about to fight. Feeling the danger of changing commanders under such circumstances, he declined to serve the order to take command, at least till after the battle. Such unselfishness as that on the part of LOGAN is not too common, and such patriotism is an assurance that the interests of the country will be safe in his hands, in whatever position he may be put."

Here, not to put too fine a point on it, I became too tired to write any longer, and the conversation changed to general subjects. Speaking of NAPOLEON, he made the best and homeliest criticism of his doctrine of Cæsarism that I have seen anywhere. "It reminds me," he said, "of the Kentuckian's turkey for dinner—very good for one, but very scant for two or more."

THE FINANCES.

After dinner, and after a stroll along the beach, I had another long talk, or to be more exact, another long listening, on the subject of finance, taxation and the national banks. It began by a question of mine as to his opinion of the issues that would succeed the reconstruction and impeachment debates. "The next great question," he said, "upon which parties will range themselves in this country and the solution of which we are perhaps to look forward to with as much interest as any, is the question of Finance. While it is true that the resources of the country are unbounded, and, viewed in the light of future prosperity, the national debt is comparatively small, yet the expense of the Government in the future must necessarily be very large, and we see that the people are very impatient of taxation. While it is probable that we pay more, voluntarily, for the support of religion and objects of religious charity, *per capita*, than the people of Great Britain for their Established Church, yet the taxation of one quarter the amount by Government for such purposes would produce a peaceable if not a bloody revolution. Our traditions are all against taxation. We have from boyhood been pointed to overtaxed England with its national debt as an example to be specially shunned, while to-day our taxes to the individual, if honestly collected, are in fact quite double those of Great Britain. Again, there is now no equality in taxation—which tends to make the people restive, because, while few dispute the force of the law which requires that Government bonds shall be untaxed, fewer still acknowledge the justice of it. "No right-minded man would desire to see a tittle of the national faith fall to the ground, but all fear that some system must be devised by which all property, however acquired, or of whatever nature, should equally bear the public burden."

MR. M'CULLOCH.

"Mr. McCulloch, an honest financier, conservative as almost becomes a necessity to a banker, and therefore safe to keep things as they are, will never do anything to change them save in one direction. Naturally, he possesses the idea that gold should regulate all values, unmindful of the fact that gold has been a measure of value only (and it now ceases to be that), has become, as far as this country is concerned an article of merchandise merely. Mr. MCCULLOCH's fixed idea seems to be that a return to specie payment would be a panacea for all financial troubles. In order to do this he has recommended to Congress that provision be made for the payment of the interest of our bonds in gold in Europe, so that they may sell more readily. Now, as the bonds sell for thirty per cent discount in gold, and if we return to specie payments they would be worth one hundred cents in gold, Mr. MCCULLOCH has failed to tell us how many we have got to sell at seventy cents on the dollar to be able to pay them at a hundred."

OUR BONDS.

There are six hundred millions more or less of our bonds in Europe bought at rates from forty to seventy cents on the dollar. To say nothing of the effect of a return to specie payment on our own bonds, the first effect of such return would be to put some two hundred millions of dollars into the pockets of the bankers of Europe, which must be paid from the taxation of the products of labor in this country, which is the only source of revenue in fact. There might probably be some call upon us in equity to do this if these bonds had been taken by the European bankers to aid us with money for our great struggle; but it is notorious that they took not one dollar of our bonds until our success in the war was assured. During the war we had to take all our own loans, and they bought them at the usurious discount of thirty to forty cents as a matter of investment; so that we are not called upon by any equitable considerations to pay a dollar more than the bonds compel us. The same is true in regard to the Five-Twenties held by our own capitalists. The argument used why we should pay them in gold is that our capitalists and bankers took them, when the country was engaged in war, as an act of patriotism; but with gold at 200 and from that to 250, one cannot forget that they had an eye to proceeds as well, in this, that they shaved them at from 50 to 60 per cent. Now, why should the country be called upon to disarrange its business relations, to reduce its values to burden its people with taxation, in order to pay from the poor man's labor into the capitalist's pocket this immense premium—while, too, this investment escapes taxation, which is thus wholly thrown upon productive industry? It would seem to be wisdom in the first place to have all national securities taxed, and while one should recognize the fact that during the war the country might raise money upon any terms, and that those terms, whatever they were, should be faithfully kept—yet, now that peace has returned, with it should come a return to a financial policy which shall raise the money to pay off these untaxed obligations at the earliest possible moment, and substitute for them securities liable to taxation. "Now, the 5-20 bonds become payable at the option of the United States in five years after the issue. There are six hundred millions becoming payable in the present year. Again, they are *not*, by their terms, payable in gold. On the face the interest is declared to be payable in gold, and the very fact that the interest is stated to be so payable excludes the idea that it is so. The exact letter of the bond (and I think you will agree with me that the Government creditors of such a shave are entitled to no more) requires the bonds to be paid in such money as other creditors are paid with by the United States. The popular idea is that the 52-0's are payable in gold, but that arises from the fact that Mr. CHASE, while Secretary of the Treasury, upon the first issue in 1862, had a letter addressed to him by some bankers as to whether these bonds would be paid in gold, and he replied, what was true at that time, that all the obligations of the United States had been paid in gold, and it was proper to presume that they would be so paid in future. And upon the strength of that letter, the bonds were deemed gold-payable as well as gold-bearing, although it was in exact opposition to the words of the contract."

THE SECRETARY'S POLICY.

"Now, why does not Mr. MCCULLOCH recommend that a loan be made in lawful currency of the United States, taxable as other property is, and with the proceeds of that redeem the 5-20 bonds as fast as they become payable by the option of the United States? Instead of this he seems to be engaged, under the authority of Congress, in exchanging 7-30 bonds into 5-20 as fast as possible, which at the present price of gold is exchanging a bond bearing 7 3-10 per cent. interest in currency into a bond bearing 8½ per cent. interest in currency, and a bond which, upon the theory that 5-20s are payable in gold, which is worth only 70 per cent. on the dollar, for one worth one hundred. But another and still more serious objection to the pressing of the 5-20 bonds upon foreign markets is that we get nothing for them but the means of paying for extravagant and in too many cases useless articles of luxury, which, so far from adding even the seventy cents on the dollar for which it is sold, to our means of payment, takes away even that. Besides, the foreign banker never expects nor desires the payment of the Government securities as long as the interest therefor is regularly paid to him. While, as we see, money is at two per cent. in England, these bonds at seventy cents are equivalent to nine per cent. interest in gold, so that in fact we are selling our bonds at thirty per cent. in importing goods, which entirely neutralizes our tariff, thus breaking down the manufacturing interest, from the taxation of which we ought to derive a large internal revenue, as we now tax its products two and a half per cent. Another reason why some change should be made in our bonds is, that there ought to be but one class of Government securities, at a fixed, well-known, uniform rate of interest. It is the people's obligation, to be taken by the people, and should be simple, uniform, and well understood by the people, interest payable at one rate. Now, we have nineteen kinds of national securities, differing in rates of interest and times of payment, so that no man, unless he is a broker or a banker, knows how to invest in Government securities, and he is thus put out of the pale of public investments, except by employing a broker on commission. It would be sound finance for Congress to adopt one kind of national security at long dates at a lower rate of interest, and as fast as investments were made in it to pay off the debt which becomes due until the whole is absorbed.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Another and vital mistake in finance, it seems to me, is allowing the national banks to issue currency. There is some four hundred millions of this currency, on the issue of which Government substantially pays some $30,000,000 yearly. That is, if, instead of these bills, it issued its own legal tender notes to the amount of $400,000,000, it could withdraw that amount of 7 3-10 bonds, the interest of which would amount to more than $30,000,000. Now, can there any reason be shown why this amount should be given to the national banks! On $400,000,000 of capital, their July returns show that they have over $60,000,000 surplus. Now, banking business, if properly done, is the safest possible, and it is an axiom in finance that safety in investment is co-relative with low rates of interest. Hazard in business should bring interest in proportion, but now it is the safe business of banking which returns from 16 to 18 per cent! Yet strange enough—if he were not a banker, and governed evidently by the banking ideas of Wall-street—Mr. MCCULLOCH is retiring as fast as possible the legal tender notes, and substituting for currency the national bank notes. Why should not the precise opposite be done? The Government is responsible for all these notes, National Bank notes. Why should not the Government take the profits on their issue, and thus save from thirty to fifty millions yearly? It is said that these notes cannot be withdrawn without a shock to the business of the country. Now, assuming that the legal tender notes and the bank notes are sufficient for the currency of the country, putting the legal-tender at three hundred millions and the bank notes at four hundred millions as an approximation, why does not the Secretary recommend legislation which would enable him to hold on upon all the National Bank notes paid for taxes as internal revenue each month, instead thereof of legal-tender notes, until the whole were withdrawn, without any check to the business of the country? Mr. CHASE undoubtedly did well in substituting the National Bank system for the equally objectionable State Bank system during the war. It was a device on his part under the strain upon our finances of providing means to carry on the struggle—a costly one, but perhaps no more costly than selling our bonds at forty cents on the dollar. How costly to the people and how profitable to the banker, is easily illustrated. Let us examine the initiation of a National Bank with gold at 200, as it was in the Winter of '64 when our five-twenty bonds were selling at fifty cents on the dollar. A company desired to start a National Bank, say with a capital of $300,000. They subscribe in National Bank notes that amount. They buy with it $300,000 in 5-20 bonds; or, in other words, they loan to the United States $300,000 in National Bank currency and take the bonds of the United States as evidence of its indebtedness for the loan. They then ask the Comptroller of the Treasury for leave to start a bank, which is granted, and he issues to them $270,000 in like National Bank notes, and they pledge him therefor, for their redemption, the $300,000 bonds which they have just received from another bureau of the Treasury.

THE PROFITS OF THE BANKS.

Now, then, let us balance the books in this transaction. The banks have loaned the United States, in National Bank bills, three hundred thousand dollars, and taken away Government bonds payable in gold at six per cent. interest for that amount—the Government agreeing to pay them, thereby, $18,000 in gold yearly, or $36,000—gold being supposed at 200. They, then, have pledged these same bonds to the Government for $270,000, issued to them by the Government without interest. In other words, they have loaned to the Government at twelve per cent. interest, at one Bureau of the Treasury, $300,000, and received from another Bureau of the Treasury, on the pledge of the Government bonds which they received from the loan, $270,000 of the same kind of money without interest—or, again, to put it in a different form, the United States have received $300,000 and paid $270,000, leaving them $30,000 in pocket; but for this $300,000 they have received, they pay $36,000 a year interest, while for $270,000 which they issue they get nothing; all of which might be saved if the Government had issued their own notes to the banks. But the mischief does not stop here. The bank seeks to be made a Government depository. It is solvent and well protected, and under the law there was no objection. Thereupon the Paymaster, the Quartermaster, the Internal Collector and the Commissary are ordered to deposit with them. In the case I have in mind it was soon found that the Government would have a permanent deposit of about a million of dollars in the bank, and that the $270,000 which the Government had given them as bills would be sufficient to pay the daily drafts of the Government in the change of business. Therefore the bank takes this million of Government money and invests it again in 5-20 bonds, knowing that in the three days given them in which to pay Government drafts they would have opportunity and power to sell them to meet any extraordinary demand. Or, in other words: they took a million of Government money deposited with them and loaned it to the Government at 6 per cent. interest in gold, or 12 per cent. currency, so that the Government is in fact paying $120,000 a year to the bank for the loan of its own money. The transaction is a safe one both for the banks and the Government, but not very profitable to the Government! For, by allowing the starting of the National Bank with $300,000 capital and making it a public depository, the Government is paying $156,000 yearly interest for the loan of $30,000! It is safe to the Government because the bank has Government bonds for all it has received—but not very profitable to the Government! Now, whatever party defends and attempts to sustain this system of finance will surely break down.

WHISKY AND TOBACCO TAXES.

There is another point in the administration of the Treasury, which is partly the fault of the law, but largely the fault of the officers charged with its administration. The whisky and tobacco taxes alone, if honestly collected, under a vigorous and thorough administration of the law, would yield $350,000,000 yearly—there being manufactured within the United States about 150,000,000 gallons of whisky; and the external and internal tax on tobacco yields about $50,000,000. This amount would pay all the expenses of the Government and the interest on the national debt. At present *both* do not pay one-tenth of that sum over the expense of collection. How long our people will submit to this state of things, which is demoralizing the community and the officers of Government on the one side, and teaching us antagonism to the Government taxation, and thus fostering repudiation, is a question which needs only to be hinted at to enlist the thought of every true lover of our country. I am thinking that one of the worst consequences of the position of the President in antagonism to Congress, is the corruption in the administration of the Government, because true and tried men have been turned out for their places to be filled by mere partisans. The million and a half dollars lost to the Government by the failure of the First National Bank of New-Orleans and its connection with the Sub-Treasury, is clearly traceable to this source. If the President had been removed by impeachment a year ago and a vigorous and united administration of the Treasury, with full coöperation of Congress, with the selection of the best officers, resulted, as it would have resulted from the change, much of this fraud and loss might have been prevented. But the condition of affairs has rendered Mr. MCCULLOCH substantially powerless; for I do not doubt that he has tried to administer faithfully the laws to the whole of his ability."

"How could the currency issued by the United States, and not redeemable in gold, be made to answer the wants of business? The National Banks seem to be necessary to take out and draw in the currency according to the wants of business, so that it may not be at any time too redundant."

"In the first place," replied the General, "let Congress determine what amount of currency will meet the necessities of the country at the period when most is used—say, when the crops are being moved from the interior to the seaboard. As the United States must for a long series of years be always a borrower of money, suppose it should be provided that any person having legal tenders might deposit them with the nearest assistant treasurer, and take therefor United States bonds at such rates of interest as other loans were made to the United States? with the further provision that whenever a party holding such bonds wanted his money upon them he might have it paid to him with the accrued interest by presenting it to the nearest assistant treasurer?—after giving a short notice, so as to prevent the Sub-Treasury being made a mere bank of deposit. Thus, when a man was not about to use his money, he could deposit it with the United States and receive interest therefor. When he desired to use his money he returns his bonds and receives it, so that the currency would be a self-regulating machine. When there was more than business required, it would be deposited with the United States; when it was needed for business it would be drawn out; and so the United States, as a continual borrower, might as well borrow of such depositors as any other. There is already a regular course in business which would teach the officers exactly the amount of money they might be called on to receive or pay out in a given month, so that the detail could be easily arranged. Under our banking system the interests of the bank are directly opposed to this. When larger amounts of money are wanted, the banks are anxious to curtail; when but little money is wanted, the banks are anxious to push out their currency in order to increase their profits."

Here the General's cigar gave out, and as I found that I had already written as much as any journal would care to publish in a single issue, I closed my note book and talked about general topics, of politics and literature.

SENATOR WILSON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1867.

By rare good luck, after these preceding letters were in type, I met Senator WILSON. Senator WILSON is always ready to express freely his views of public affairs, and, as a personal favor, waived his objections to their publication. I asked, first, his views of the situation. He said: "In regard to the condition of affairs, I continue to take a hopeful view of it. Nothing that the President has done has weakened my confidence at all in the complete triumph of our friends in the Southern country. I believe that the negroes who have been enfranchised and the loyal men of those States will carry the election, will conform their Constitutions to the requirements of Congress in sympathy with the Republican Party of the United States, and that the President can do nothing that will prevent this. I believe that his policy and his conduct have this tendency, to embitter and encourage the rebels, to get up bad feeling and make things unpleasant. But events are beyond his power to control, and his course will only sink himself, his ideas and policy, and the friends who gather around him. That is my idea of the effect of what he has done, that his conduct will contribute to the strengthening of the Republicans in the loyal States. The people will see that he is a bad man, that his conduct is against the peace and repose of the country and against the rights of the freedmen and loyalists of the South; and seeing this, and feeling it, they will be more united, and more firm in the assertion of their determination to secure equal rights to the black man and bring the Southern States back as loyal States into the Union. This is the public judgment and determination of the country, and nothing on earth can prevent the people from carrying it out."

IMPEACHMENT.

I next asked his views on impeachment.

"A few weeks ago," said the Senator, the great body of the Republicans of the country hoped to be able to accomplish their purpose without resorting to impeachment and the removal of the President; but the course he is now taking is carrying a great body of the party the other way, and to-day the great mass of the Republican Party believe that the President will be impeached, and that he deserves impeachment.

POSITION OF GEN. GRANT.

I inquired the opinion of Mr. WILSON as to the position of Gen. GRANT.

"Well," he replied, "my opinion is that Gen. GRANT has taken that office for the sole purpose of trying to do what good he can to the country. I know that Mr. STANTON kept that office for eighteen months for this purpose. I talked with him often about it; and, during the last session of Congress, in the presence of Gen. GRANT, Mr. STANTON said he would not be driven out of the office if he could help it—that he felt it his duty to do what he could for the country: and he said to me that he had done some good and prevented much evil; and our friends," added Mr. WILSON, "will see by-and-by, that Gen. GRANT and he were entirely in agreement in regard to the course of affairs. Gen. GRANT, as early as the Summer of 1863, when, before Vicksburgh, wrote a letter saying much as he wanted to see peace, he was opposed to any peace till we had emancipation in the country. During the last term, when Congress passed the Constitutional Amendment, he argued to all Southern men who came to him at Washington, warmly, to adopt it. He stood entirely with Congress. During the whole time, when the Southern men came to him—such as Gov. ORR, of South Carolina, and Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, and other leading Southern politicians—he told them to go to the Republican leaders in Congress—that they had the power—and not to go to any Northern Copperhead, or have any thing to do with them. He told them that the men who opposed the war would never again be permitted to govern the country or have any part of its government; that the Southern men made a great mistake in looking to these Northern Copperheads to aid them in getting back; that the more they looked to them the more exacting the Republicans would be and ought to be, and that his advice to them was to consult with Republicans and to adopt the Constitutional amendment and to give universal suffrage; that the republicans would exact it, and they ought to do it. These were his views during the session of Congress. These are the reasons why I believe he is acting now from these motives. He was in favor and pressed on Congress the importance of meeting during the Summer. But STANTON and he concurred in this; his advice to Members of Congress was always in this direction."

"I know this," continued Mr. WILSON, "that Gen. GRANT, like some other men who were behind the scenes, has been more anxious during the last twelve months about the condition of affairs than he ever was during the war, and so expressed himself. It was the same with STANTON. Now, in regard to what you ask about GRANT's going in there, it is not a matter of belief but of knowledge to me, beyond any sort of doubt, that Gen. GRANT has entered on that duty to do what he could and save what he could for the country. And his position, like the position of Mr. STANTON, is misrepresented. Mr. STANTON felt keenly the criticisms of his friends, and now Gen. GRANT has the same feeling. He expects to be misunderstood; but he believes he is acting in the light of a public duty which he owes to the country, and holds greater than any thing else. My belief is that he is acting the part of a patriot, and the whole country will see it by-and-by, as they do now in the case of Mr. STANTON.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Of the President Senator WILSON gave a less laudatory character than the special advocates of his policy are apt to do. He said: "I think the President will go by fits and starts in carrying out any policy. He is just this kind of a man; he is not a man who is governed and guided by fixed and settled principles; he is a man that is governed by his passions—a man of passionate temper—and while he affects to be a man of will, he is not a firm man but an obstinate man, which is quite a different thing. He goes by fits and starts; in fact, he acts like a 'fellow on a bust,' who goes to sleep and wakes up and breaks things, and then goes to sleep again, and so on until he is sober. After one of these great passions, and having avenged himself either by word or act, the President calms down. In my idea he is a foolish man, governed by gusts of passion and temper—and he is a disappointed man because he really believed he was going to succeed. This ignominious feature has disappointed him and made him vindictive.

GRANT ON SHERIDAN.

"GRANT," said Mr. WILSON, in reply to my question, "has an exalted opinion of SHERIDAN, and their friendship is of the firmest kind. He says the country does not appreciate his great ability—that the war has developed no man so fit to command an army of a million of men as he is. And he said further, 'many think that I have done a great deal for SHERIDAN. I never did anything for him but give him an opportunity, and he has done a great deal for me.'

WILSON ON STANTON.

"We owe a debt of gratitude to STANTON which we will be a long time in paying; for among all his great services he has stood true and stood the great trial of office under JOHNSON to save what we had carried. He was liable to misrepresentation, and was unjustly criticised. I know that he felt the New-York *Tribune's* criticisms very severely. I have seen tears in his eyes when talking about the manner in which some men talked about him. He sacrificed his feelings for the good of the country. I don't believe that the President dare resort to any violent act against Congress. There is nobody in the loyal States that would stand by him." "The Blair family," added the Senator, "have a great and bad influence over the President. They took him over to their place after the 4th of March, and treated him with great kindness. This brought about a certain intimacy between them, which has been kept up. Their influence has been disastrous in the extreme. The BLAIRS are a pest to the country.

JOHNSON'S HATRED OF STANTON.

As an evidence of the temper of the President, I can tell you one secret of the White House. A prominent Democrat whose name is known everywhere—a man whom the President often consults, but a personal friend of STANTON—called on the President, and earnestly advised him not to remove the Secretary. He said—I use his own words—that the President raved like a mad bull, and swore that he would remove STANTON. His friend told him that in his judgment it would lead to his own impeachment by Congress. "JOHNSON said they might impeach; that he would turn STANTON out if he was tried and shot for it! The same friend said that JOHNSON had been acting in a terrible passion lately all the time."

STATE POLITICS.

Mr. WILSON then spoke of State politics; briefly but strongly expressed his opinion that the P. L. L.'s could do nothing except by management—that the people of Massachusetts were overwhelmingly in favor of the present prohibitory law—and that if by any adroit manipulation a license bill should be passed, it would produce such a reaction that the sale of liquor would be made a penitentiary offence.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

He then, in reply to questions, spoke of prominent Presidential candidates. Of CHASE he said: "I do not know whether Mr. CHASE is a candidate for the Presidency or not, and although I know him very well, we have never exchanged a word on the subject. But his friends believe that he has had an eye to the Presidency, and certainly no man in America has more right to such aspirations, on account of his capacity and character, and early and long devotion to the cause which is now triumphant. Among all the public men that I have met since I went to the Senate, I have found none superior to Mr. CHASE or better fitted to be President of the United States, in my judgment."

Of WADE he remarked: "WADE is an earnest, honest, true man, bold in word and in act. He perhaps sometimes is a little imprudent in speech, but he is a man practical in his action and his course in Congress has been marked by boldness of utterance and devotion to equal rights; and at the same time it has been practical. He is willing to get all he can to-day and take another step to-morrow."

Of COLFAX and MORTON Mr. WILSON spoke in kindly terms; but he does not think the Speaker has the least chance for the succession. But my waning space compels me to cancel these notes.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Of finance Mr. WILSON also spoke at some length; but here again I must erase my notes. His leading ideas were that any suggestion or form of repudiation would only ruin the man or set of men who made it; and that it was neither wise nor politic to try to pay off the national debt rapidly, but rather let a coming generation share the burdens which have fallen so heavily on our shoulders.

He was also in favor of a general reduction of taxation and of the repeal of the tax on cotton. This tax, he said, was wrong in principle and extremely unwise, and injurious to the spread of loyalty and liberal sentiments in the cotton-growing States.

Destructive Fire in Oswego.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

A very destructive fire occurred in this city early this morning. A brick block of three-story buildings on West First-street were burned. They were owned and occupied as follows: MACK & GILCHRIST, grocers, building and stock valued at $32,000; loss $20,000; insurance $1,600. DUNN & CUMMINGS, grocers and flour dealers; building and goods valued at $28,000; loss $20,000; insurance $15,000. Building owned by A. B. MERRIAM; loss $8,000; insurance $5,000. The building was stored with hardware goods owned by G. KENYON & SMITH. Their loss is $15,000; no insurance.

The walls of the burning buildings in falling crushed two smaller buildings occupied as grocery stores. They were completely demolished.

Three Children Killed on the Old Colony Railroad.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

Three children under ten years of age, named MARGARET DURGAN, MARY ANN NEARDON and ALICE MARTIN, were killed yesterday afternoon near Neponset, while attempting to run across the track of the Old Colony Railroad in front of an approaching train.

Equal Rights Convention at Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

An Equal Rights Convention for the State of Delaware was held in this city to-day, and was largely attended by citizens from all parts of the State. The colored citizens were largely represented, and great enthusiasm was manifested. This is the first meeting or Convention of the kind that has ever been held in this State. The Convention assembled at noon, and after some preliminary business, adjourned to 2 o'clock. Dr. WM. C. DAVIDSON, of Kent County, was elected temporary Chairman, and LEWIS THOMPSON, of Newcastle, permanent President, with numerous vice-presidents and secretaries, including many prominent men, white and black. One hundred delegates to the Baltimore Border State Convention were appointed, and a strong series of resolutions favoring impartial suffrage by national law, the reinforcement of the Constitution in respect to a Republican form of Government in the States, and sustaining Congressional reconstruction, were adopted.

The Convention was addressed at length by Ex-Senator CRESWELL, of Maryland, and Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania. The Convention was very enthusiastic, and is considered by the friends of the movement a great success.

Alabama Conservative State Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The Conservative State Convention met to-day. Thirteen out of sixty-two counties are represented. There is considerable enthusiasm manifested. Eighty-seven delegates are present, of whom twenty are colored. A platform will be reported to-morrow.

The Albany (Ga.) News Not Suspended—Freedmen to be Members of the Convention.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

It is not true, as stated in some Northern papers, that Gen. POPE has suppressed the Albany *News*. It is also denied that private instructions have been issued forbidding freedmen from running for the Convention.

Correction.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report in the morning papers that the motion in the test case of PHELPS *vs.* Merchants' Union Express Company, to restrain collections of calls, was denied by Justice NELSON, at Cooperstown, is an error.

The case had been postponed at request of defendants, and owing to misunderstanding between counsel, Mr. REYNOLDS, for plaintiff, was not present, and the motion was not made at all. It will be made at an early day. Yours, &c.,

JAS. C. FARGO, Gen'l Supt.

COOPER UNION READING-ROOM.—This reading-room, which is supplied with newspapers from all parts of the country, together with the leading magazines of Europe and America, and has a well-selected library, will hereafter be open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., each day, Sundays excepted, and is free to all.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ELEVENTH-STREET MURDER.

Interview with the Murderer—His Statement and that of Louis Jaco, a Spaniard, who Saw the Murder Done—Description of the Prisoner.

In the case of this horrible murder, a partial account of which will be found on another page of the TIMES, the papers of last evening published a number of varying accounts, which differed from each other in many important particulars, and no one of which was in every respect consistent with itself. So soon as the rumor of a murder was reduced to a certainty, and it was established that a deed of blood had been done, our reporter repaired to the spot. At No. 15 East Eleventh-street he found, in a back basement, the body of the murdered woman, lying on a plank supported on a couple of chairs. The corpse bore on its face a quiet and tranquil look; there was no appearance of a prolonged and fearful struggle for life, but the poor body lay as straight, as quiet, and as tranquil as if she had there fallen asleep, with beckoning angels in the distance. The room is a low basement apartment; fragments of rags are scattered about; the furniture is only a few chairs and stools; at the back is the open window, through which the murderer came to do his bloody work.

From the story of the several witnesses who saw the murderer enact the fearful tragedy, it appears that the poor girl was first struck with a heavy smoothing-iron. She then ran into the garden, whither she was followed by her young but bloodthirsty spouse, who then struck her with a knife, and chased her from the garden into the house again, where, with the same weapon, he completed the fearful deed. The knife is a common old butcher-knife, (made by J. WARD,) and the blade, four inches long, is worn off to half an inch wide from an inch and a half at the heel. The wooden handle is secured by three large brass rivets, and the letters W. H. are deeply cut in in a rough manner with a penknife. The blade and handle are covered with blood.

The alarm of murder which startled the neighbors to the consciousness that a great crime was being committed in their midst was given between 9 and 10 in the morning. The cries speedily brought out the Police, and the proper arrests were at once promptly made by Officers G. G. BOWKER and NELSON BEAN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, assisted by Officer EULNER, of the Sanitary Squad.

As soon as CADENA was arrested it was found that he could not speak English, and an interpreter was at once telegraphed for to Police Headquarters, when Officer JOSEPH STRAUSS speedily appeared.

To him CADENA made the subjoined statement.

I am 19 years of age, and a native of Havana, Cuba; my business is that of a laborer; I worked in Liberty-street, at a tobacco manufacturing place.

Question.—Did you murder your wife? *Answer.*—No. She went out at five o'clock this morning, and came back at half-past ten o'clock, all covered with blood, asking me for some water, and falling into my arms.

Q.—How did that shirt come stained with blood? *A.*—Because she fell on me; we then both fell on the floor together.

Q.—You have been arrested once before? A.—Yes; my wife made a charge against me for threatening her life; I did not strike her; I tore her dress; I have been at the Island three months and eleven days; I always lived happy with my wife and worked.

Q.—Your wife stayed out of the house from five o'clock until half-past ten o'clock? A.—She came in at half-past seven o'clock, and we gathered our effects together for the purpose of removing to some other place; my wife's name is Matilda Cadena; she is twenty-five years old, from New-Orleans; I cannot read or write.

STATEMENT MADE BY LOUIS JACO

(in Spanish) to Joseph Strauss, of the Central Police Office:

I reside with my wife at No. 15 East Eleventh-street, in this City, front part of basement; I work in the tobacco business; was in my own room at 8 o'clock this morning; heard Matilda Cadena and Crispino Cadena quarreling together; their door was open; it is adjoining my room; between their room and mine is a plank partition; their room is back of mine, and also in the basement; heard Matilda Cadena say to Crispino Cadena, "Take your things and trunk, and leave the house;" Crispino replied, "I am your husband—why do you want to put me out into the street?" Then Mrs. Matilda replied, "I don't want to cohabit with you any longer;" Crispino said, "All right, I'll go;" Crispino then said to his wife, "Sit down, I want to speak to you;" then I saw Crispino shutting the door; as soon as the door was shut I heard Mrs. Matilda halloo "Louis!" I ran toward their door, and found that the door was locked; so soon as I found that the door was locked I went into the rear of the basement, toward the windows of their room, and found them open; I was in the act of jumping in when I saw Crispino with a knife in his hand stabbing his wife two or three times; I ran away to get the Police; Mrs. Matilda was a good woman; Crispino quarreled continually with his wife.

The prisoner, CRISPINO CADENA, is now confined in the cells of the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. He is a tall, slender young man, about 20 years old; black, with the curly hair of the negro race; he has very irregular teeth, restless eyes, hands with remarkably long, slender fingers. He is dressed in a straw hat, blue cloth coat, sheep's-gray pantaloons, cowhide shoes, knit undershirt and socks.

A visit to him yesterday evening, in company with the interpreter, after the other visitors of the day had departed, was kindly received by him. Though nervous in his deportment, he at last became sufficiently calmed to dictate the subjoined statement to the interpreter, which was at once translated by him to our representative, and which is here given for the first time in print:

My wife once had me sent up six months for threatening her life; after I had been in three months and eleven days she begged me off; I was once arrested on a charge of stealing a watch, but it was not prosecuted; I never had any quarrel with my wife; I was packing up our things to go to another place to live when my wife rushed in from the back yard covered with blood and fell in my arms and kissed me; when I was trying to lay her down the Police came in; when she threw her arms around me she asked me for a glass of water; then she fell dead; we both fell on the floor together; I have a mother and sister living in Havana, at No. 68 Havana-street; my sister is older; in Havana I was a hackman, driving a team for another party; I earned for my boss $9 in gold a day, and for myself $2 to $3.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MORGUE.—There were taken to the Morgue yesterday for identification, from the Pavilion at Bellevue Hospital, the body of an unknown woman, aged about 35 years, five feet four inches high, black hair; had on a drab alpaca dress, balmoral skirt, white blanket petticoat, leather gaiters laced up the front; and also the body of an unknown woman found dead in Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, about 45 years of age, five feet four inches high, brown hair and blue eyes. She had on a brown marino spotted dress, black shawl, quilted petticoat, balmoral skirt, white muslin chemise, black and white straw bonnet, with lavender ribbon, and leather shoes laced up the front.

THE DEATH OF CONDUCTOR CURTIN.—Deputy Coroners LEO and WOOSTER BEACH made a *post-mortem* examination yesterday on the body of CLEMENT CURTIN, the car conductor, whose death is alleged to be the result of an assault committed by a gang of rowdies on the 21st ult., as already reported in the TIMES. The Doctors found on opening the head of deceased a quantity of clotted blood on the brain, the result of violence, and sufficient in their opinion to cause death. No other marks of violence appeared upon the body. The Police have not succeeded in arresting any of the guilty persons, though they are prosecuting a search. The inquest has been indefinitely postponed.

A FLATTERING TESTIMONIAL.—On the inward voyage of the steamship *Pennsylvania*, of the National Line, the passengers united in a testimonial to Capt. GEO. A. LEWIS, her commander, of the most flattering character. Capt. LEWIS has been before the recipient of similar testimonials, and indeed it has been the uniform expression of those who have sailed with him that he has no superior as a thorough seaman, a vigilant officer, and an accomplished gentleman. The testimonial mentioned was signed by N. C. BROOKS, L.L.D., W. WINESTON, D.D., A. E. GOODWIN, M.D., and many other distinguished gentlemen.

TEMPERANCE MEETING THIS EVENING.—A public temperance meeting, under the auspices of Dodge Division S. of T., will be held this (Thursday) evening, at the Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, at 8 o'clock. The speakers expected are Rev. PETER STRYKER, D.D., Rev. L. H. KING, and Mr. SHELLDRAKE, of England.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

FLOUR firm and in fair demand, but unchanged. WHEAT firmer, but unchanged; No. 1 Red sold at $2 15, and No. 2 at $2 10. CORN advancing, and scarce at $1 10@$1 12; the supply does not equal the demand. OATS active at 60c.@62c., closing quiet. RYE steady at $1 20@$1 25. BARLEY steady, but unchanged. COTTON dull at 24c.@24½c. WHISKY firm at 32c. in bond. MESS PORK active; all that could be had at $23 50 was taken; at the close $23 75@$24 was asked. BULK MEATS active and higher; all offered at 12c.@14c. for Shoulders and Sides were taken, and at the close an advance of ¼c., and in some cases higher, was asked. BACON higher; Shoulders, 13¾c.@13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@17c.; the demand is pressing from the West and South; the sales are for future delivery, to come out of smoke, there being none in the market ready for delivery. HAMS unchanged. LARD firm; sales 600 tcs. at 12¾c. BUTTER unchanged. EGGS steady. CHEESE dull. Gold 141⅞ buying.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

FLOUR quiet; buyers insist on a reduction of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl.; the sales were meagre at $10 50@$12 25 common to choice grades of White Winter Extras, and $8@$9 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT steady and firmer; sales at $1 74@$1 76 for No. 1 Spring; $1 65@$1 66½ for No. 2 Spring; $1 56@1 59 for No. 3 Spring. CORN firm at an advance of 1½c., under a speculative and shipping demand; sales at 97c. for No. 1, and 92c. for No. 2. OATS advanced 2½c.; sales of 125,000 bushels at 44c.@46½c. RYE in good demand at an advance of 1½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 08. BARLEY steady and active at $1 07@$1 10 for No. 2. MESS PORK sold last at $23 50; dry salted Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Sides, 15c. for loose. FREIGHTS active at a decline of ½c.@¼c.; engagements [illegible] at 5c. on Wheat and 6½c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 204,000 bushels Corn, 130,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

TOBACCO active but unchanged. Hemp quiet at $1 80@$1 90 for choice undressed. COTTON nominal. FLOUR—Low grades are a shade lower; Choice are firm but unchanged; Fall Superfine, $6 50@$7 50; Extra, $7 75@$8 50; Double Extra, $8 75@$10 75; treble do. and Fancy, $11@$13. WHEAT declining; sales at $1 53@$1 63 for fair and good Spring; $2 15@$2 25 for Prime and Fancy Red, and $2 20@$2 25 for White. CORN unchanged at $1 03@$1 10. OATS firm at 59c.@64c. RYE steady at $1 15@$1 19. BARLEY firm at $1 10@$1 18 for Spring, and $1 55@$1 70 for Fall. MESS PORK steady at $24 50. BACON buoyant at 17¼c.@17½c., for Clear Sides, and 13¼c.@13½c. for Shoulders. HAMS—Sugar Cured Hams, 20c. LARD—tierces, 13c.@13½c.; kegs, 13¾c. WHISKY, $2@$2 05, free. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 sacks; Corn, 2,400 sacks; Oats, 2,800 sacks; Rye, 494 sacks.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT—White Michigan declined 2c.; Amber declined ½c.; Spring advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 30; Amber Michigan at $2 09@$2 09½; Amber to arrive by the 15th, at $2 09½; No. 1 Spring, $1 86; No. 2 Spring, $1 73½@$1 74. CORN—No. 1 is unchanged; No. 2 has advanced 1c.; Michigan is unchanged; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 06; No. 2 Wabash at $1 02; Michigan at $1 01; No. 1 Yellow at $1 07½; sales of No. 1 for all September at $1 07. OATS dull at a decline of 1½c.; sales of No. 1 at 51c. RYE was held at $2 20 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal at $1 05 for No. 1. LAKE FREIGHTS are dull at 3½c. on Corn and 4c. on Wheat, by steam, to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $10@$10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Red Winter; $11 50 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 10,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 20@$2 23; 10,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 95, and 2,300 bushels inferior White Canada at $2 23. CORN in demand; sales 16,500 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 12, and 2,000 bushels No. 1 Ohio at $1 10. OATS scarce and quiet. CORN MEAL $2 50 ℔ 100 lbs. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $25@$28; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Corn, 8½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—70,500 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 25,300 bushels Oats, 1,168,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—12,200 bushels Corn, 1,528,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 83,000 bushels; Corn, 106,000 bushels; Oats, 147,000 bushels; Rye, 9,000 bushels; Flour, 6,100 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 102,000 bushels; Oats, 99,000 bushels; Rye, 23,000 bushels. FREIGHTS unchanged. FLOUR dull; quotations unchanged. WHEAT in light supply, with little demand; quotations entirely nominal. CORN opened at $1 04 and declined to $1 03, and closed in the afternoon firm at $1 04 for No. 2 Western; sales 80,000 bushels. OATS quiet; sales 30,000 bushels Western, to arrive, at 55c.@56c., and 22,000 bushels, on the spot, at 55c. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY—Market bare. MESS PORK $23 50, heavy. LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES—None offered.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

COTTON dull; Low Middling 24c.@25c. sales 200 bales; receipts, 153 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. FLOUR dull and depressed; Superfine, $8 50; Choice Extra, $10@$11. CORN dull; Mixed, $1 20; White and Yellow, $1 25. OATS dull at 68c.@70c. PORK is in request and held firm; quoted for round lots at $26 50. BACON active; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 17⅞c. LARD steady and firm at 13½c.@14c. for tierces, and 14¾c.@15c. for keg. Gold 141⅛. Sterling Exchange 153@155. New-York Sight Exchange ⅛ ℔ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

COTTON dull and lower; Middling Upland, 26c.@26½c. COFFEE dull, nominal and unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady at $2 30@$2 50 for Prime to Choice; inferior and damaged lots $1 75@$2 10. CORN—White, $1 15@$1 16; Yellow, $1 21@$1 24. OATS, 60c.@65c. RYE $1 25@$1 35. PROVISIONS very firm. BACON tends upward, and held at an advance of ½c. over yesterday. BULK MEATS—Very firm, and very scarce. MESS PORK quiet and unchanged. SUGAR, MOLASSES and WHISKY unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $9 75@$10 12; Country do., $8 50@$8 75. WHEAT active $1 76@$1 76½ for No. 1, and $1 65 for No. 2. OATS firmer at 45c.@46c. for No. 1, and 44c.@45c. for No. 2. CORN quiet at 94c. for No. 1. FREIGHTS steady—To Buffalo, by steam, 3c.; to Oswego, by rail, 13c. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

COTTON firmer but unchanged. CORN advancing; sales at $1 10@$1 12. Other markets unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 52c. RESIN quiet at $2 85@$6 75.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

COTTON more active; sales 120 bales; Middlings, 22½c.@24c.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
How shall we protect our residences and our lives from the present alarming raids of burglars? Ask any one who is using E. HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Office, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Ready, KNOX's Fall style of gents' Hats, Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway. Enough said.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Atalanta	Aug. 17	London	New-York.
Germania	Aug. 17	Hamburg	New-York.
Manhattan	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Allemania	Aug. 24	Hamburg	New-York.
Atlantic	Aug. 24	Bremen	New-York.
Hermann	Aug. 24	Bremen	New-York.
Europe	Aug. 29	Havre	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Union	Sept. 5	New-York	Bremen.
United Kingdom	Sept. 7	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Boston	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Sept. 7	New-York	Hamburg.
Ville de Paris	Sept. 7	New-York	Havre.
Pennsylvania	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Sept. 7	New-York	Antwerp.
Manhattan	Sept. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Sept. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Sept. 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Hansa	Sept. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Atlantic	Sept. 14	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Sept. 14	New-York	Glasgow.
Virginia	Sept. 14	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, ST. THOMAS, ASPINWALL, ETC.

Morro Castle	Sept. 5	Havana.
Cumberland	Sept. 7	St. Thomas, Porto Rico.
Henry Chauncey	Sept. 11	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe, *via* Northampton and Bremen, by the *Union*, close at the General Post-office, Thursday, Sept. 5, at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, foot of 30th-st., Hoboken.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close Thursday, Sept. 5, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 4.—*In steamship Scotia, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Williams, Buffalo; Miss Williams, Buffalo; Miss Sawyer, Buffalo; Hon. Thomas Cave, England; Mrs. A. M. Evans, Detroit; John Kinkead, Lexington; B. Hubbard, Detroit; C. H. Bailey, Boston; Jas. Spaight, England; Jas. Higgins, Manchester; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Brimmer and maidservant, Mrs. B. T. Parker and maid, Boston; G. Speyer, B. B. Hart, H. Muschider, Mrs. L. G. James, New-York; Geo. B. Sohier, Boston; Richard Kimball, Ernest Firman, New-York; J. J. Griffin, Florida; Gen. Lewis B. Parsons, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Crosby, Miss Crosby, New-Haven; Miss Sarah E. Parsons, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. James McHenry, two children and three servants, England; R. M. Olyphant, J. F. Renselt, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. J. Searing, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Ross Winans, Baltimore; John Goddard, England; F. H. Rosengarten, Philadelphia; H. Mitchell, Bradford; Mr. and Mrs. Fero Cordes, Lima; Mrs. Sutter, San Francisco; John Lowe, London; C. Vercellone, Lima; Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Browne, New-York; Mr. Wilson, England; Dr. H. Walker, New-York; Leo Smith, England; Charles T. Christal, New-York; Louis Jos. Boury, Baltimore; George Brown, New-York; R. Diaz, R. M. Tenriers, Spain; F. Toller, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mott and child, New-York; Henry F. Bridge, England; J. V. Beam, Mr. Lampman Mr. Olyphant, N. Y.; J. Norton and friend, Albany, F. Freeman, England; Mr. Forrest, Mr. Dupey, Miss Dupey, Mrs. Pickles and daughter, James Porter, Henry Carroll, Mrs. Dickens, F. H. Brady, New-York; Jos. Kindekins, Detroit, Mich.; Peter Kindekins, Adrian, Mich.; Mrs. Johnson, England. Specie, $114,500.

SEPT. 4.—*In steamship Tripoli, for Liverpool*—Mr. John Clark, Mexico; Mr. Fisher, son and daughter; and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 4—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—J. W. Corlies, Mr. and Mrs. C. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Pargani, Mr. Hanmar, A. Bergfeld, H. Waite, J. E. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Stellheimer, A. Stellheimer, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Vail, two children and two servants, Mr. Coleman and daughter, E. J. Coleman, Jr., R. Coleman, Mr. Grim, Mrs. Trotter and sister, Mr. Trotter and son, C. R. Carroll and two sons, J. N. Walton, A. Sketchley, D. Rochfoot, J. H. Douglass, Mr. Casanora, Dr. Arquenbun, S. Lord and son, Mr. and Mrs. Sidebottom, Mr. Lord, E. Smith, Mrs. Riddle, Miss Schowhorm, Mrs. Coleman and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Welder, Mrs. Morgan and daughter, Mrs. Smith, child and nurse, E. Tozer, E. B. Jones, Mr. Rintoul, Mr. McClelland, C. Cornelius, Medina Mack, T. Mack, Mr. Rubens, A. J. Fairchild, J. Scott, S. Bernheimer, Mr. Meigs, G. D. Soull, Miss Mandelbran, Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bernheimer, 3 children and two servants, J. Bernheimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Devlin and servant, Mrs. F. Bissick, child and and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Atkins and son, Mrs. E. P. Jones, Mrs. O. C. Matteson, Mrs. A. Chisholm, Mrs. Hegeman and sister, Mrs. D. Smith, G. Holzinger and brother, G. Muller, G. K. Muller, F. Barton, Mr. Storrs, Charles Pearce, Jr. Mr. Moulson, Mr. Bryant and daughter, Miss Leups, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Barton, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, 4 children and nurse, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Fry, G. Elliott, B. Stewart, J. J. Grafton, Mr. Warner, Mr. Heald, E. Furrer, Mr. Hallgarten, T. C. Hand, Jr., J. G. Rickard, Mr. and Mrs. C. O'Witte, infant and nurse, Mr. Chichester, Dr. J. F. Metcalf, J. W. Forney and son, Miss Lewis, Miss Forney, Mr. and Mrs. Anchunity, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wilson, Mr. Goedel, J. S. Needham, E. H. Crampton, B. Crampton, J. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Poultney, Miss Beach, E. Barff, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hart, Mrs. Bears, Mr. and Mrs. Devine, Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Kimber and servant, Miss Devlin and servant, O. Ronas, Miss Ellis, B. B. Bedell, Mr. Dieter, Col. Jackson, Mr. Downie, J. E. Devlin, J. S. Morrill, Mr. and Mrs. M. Field, G. H. Flannigan, Jr., Mrs. Flannigan, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. P. Currie and child, Dr. and Mrs. Witherell and child, W. A. Stevenson, W. H. Lee, Dr. and Mrs. T. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bond, Bishop Conroy, Geo. West, Mr. Montes, A. McEwen, Mr. De Barry, Mr. Kohistan, T. J. Davis, C. F. Butcher, A. Jenkins, E. Stebbins, T. D. Howell, A. Edwards, A. H. Schenck, M. Bancroft.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—Jas. Skiller and lady, E. and H. Hischer, H. Schaefte, John Graham, F. Doeghs, J. F. Blocklock, Misses Blocklock, Miss Robertson, Mr. Rowand, Leonard Weser, D. Webb, H. Denny, lady and child, C. F. Wright, Mrs. J. B. Oelricht and child, Mrs. C. B. Denny, H. A. Ronneman, Miss A. Hammond and servant, Mrs. M. Casee, W. W. Taylor, W. G. Eaton, Miss A. Parcher, Miss L. Wynne, H. Hender and lady, Miss M. Ross, Miss M. Castello, J. Johnston, R. Touhey, H. Farclegott, Jos. O. Gould, lady and child; A. Cook, J. Sullivan.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—Mrs. S. S. Derfourth, Mrs. Rodrigues, Otto Schmidt, Paul Bacord, B. Conlin, P. Whelan, S. Campos, B. Castillon, F. Campos, R. Fernandez, T. J. Curtis, A. Galindes, A. Coudreg, J. B. Long, F. K. Sowers and two children, Mrs. B. J. McDonnell, M. McKay.

In steamship Mississippi, from New-Orleans—E. A. Vansickle, C. Blanchard, A. S. Warner, Chas. [illegible], Mrs. Carlin, Geo. H. King, Dr. Southworth, Antel Grill, Elizabeth Grill, S. B. Micks, Joseph Tuvos, and 8 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 30 | Sun sets..... 6 26 | Moon sets... 10 ..
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12 06 | Gov. Island.12 55 | Hell Gate... 2 ..

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Frank, Perici, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; City of Port-au-Prince, ——, Apalachicola and Key West, Benner & Brown; Equator, Jackaway, Boston, Benner, Brown & Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, J. F. Ames & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Union, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Barks Erwin, (Br.,) Cole, Turks Island, E. A. Hussey & Co.; Arctic, (Norw.,) Weisser, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Marco Polo, (Brem.,) Minssen, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Orletta, Colcord, Malaga, R. P. Buck & Co.; Trinculo, (Br.,) Patterson, Bristol, Eng., A Lindsey.

Brigs Giles Loring, Ginkham, Inagua, Brett, Son & Co.; C. P. Gibbs, Wilson, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Constance, (Br.,) Mason, Halifax, Morrison & Phillips; Cosmos, Parsons, Georgetown, D. C., Simpson & Clapp; Emily Fisher, Shackford, Turks Island, C. E. Knox; Flor del Mar, (Br.,) Pettis, Parrsboro, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; F. Foulkes, Townsend, Philadelphia N. L. McCready & Co.; Monticello, Murray, Wilmington, N. C., Brett, Son & Co.; Waltham, Matthews, St. Pierre, Mart., S. R. Reynal & Co.; Wm. Mallory, Jr., Wilbur, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; G. F. Penis on, (Br.,) Burgess, Hantsport, N. S., Peniston & Co.; Exampler, (Br.,) Ewing, Liverpool via Wilmington, N. C., Marsh & McCully; Zero, (Br.,) Fowler, Bridgeport, C. B., C. B. Swain.

Schooners Moses Waring, Bunker, Portland, Jed Frye & Co.; Eagle, Snow, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; R. L. Tay, Baker, Boston, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; D. Gillespie, (Br.,) Mills, Halifax, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; E. G. Knight, Whittemore, Para, Miller & Houghton; C. C. Colgate, Van Brunt, Civita Vechia, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Ocean Wave, Zeluff, Norfolk, Va., M. Bedell.

Arrived.

Steamship Mississippi, Ryder, New-Orleans, and 8 ds. from the Bar, with mdse. and passengers to New-York Mail Steamship Co. Aug. 30, 100 miles N. W. from Tortugas, passed steamers Star of the Union and Gen. Grant, for New-Orleans. The first day out from New-Orleans, James Falen, a waiter, died of heart disease; was sick only ten hours; the second day out, Marnes Cornell, L. Von Rosenfeld and Hugo Schlovich and two steerage passengers died of fever.

Steamship Persia, Lott, Liverpool Aug. 24, 2:45 P. M., Queenstown 25th, 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Arr. at the City at 1 P. M. Sept. 2, lat. 43 40, lon. 61 18, passed a bark-rigged steamer with red funnel, bound E., supposed to be a Fr. steamer; 3d, lat. 41 17, lon. 66 45, passed ship Success, for New-York.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamtug Chas. Chamberlain, Bird, Fortress Monroe via Delaware Breakwater.

Steam elevator Baltimore, Gardner, Baltimore via Delaware Breakwater 3 ds., to master. Was towed to this City by steamtug Chas Chamberlain.

Bark Mayflower, Black, Barbados 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Wild Horse, (Br.,) McCumber, Bridgeport, C. B., 45 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co. 2d inst., in a hurricane, was dismasted, and put into Portland, Me., to refit; same day, saw a fishing schooner capsized.

Brig Roseway, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) Hammond, Little Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to Morrison & Phillips.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Steele, Bermuda 6 ds., with oil to Middleton & Co.

Brig Ada, (of Liverpool,) Griffiths, Rio Grande 45 ds., with hides, &c., to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig J. Leighton, (of Harrington, Me.,) Leighton, Leighton, Jacksonville 7 ds., with yellow pine to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Star of the Sea, (Br.,) Burke, Dorrhester, N. B., 15 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig H. H. McGilvery, ——, New-London.

Brig Lucy A. Blossom, Crocker, Bristol.

Schr. Mail, Merrill, Richmond, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Pavilion, Homer, New-Haven.

Schr. N. F. Burgess, Burgess, New-Haven.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Hogan, Providence.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Providence.

Schr. Grecian, Newberry, Jonesboro, with spars.

Schr. Cora, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. War Steed, Cash, Portland, for Albany.

Schr. Ida Nicholson, Price, Wilmington, N. C.

SAILED—Steamers Scotia, Tripoli, Thames, Rebecca Clyde, Port-au-Prince.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Arr. steamer Neptune, New-York; ship Bennington, Calcutta; barks Serian Star, London; Wetterhorn, Cadiz; Annie Kimball, Charleston; brigs Proteus, Pensacola; J. M. Wiswell, New-York; Robin, Rondout; Arthur Eggles, Goree; Nuevitas, Elizabethport.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 4.—Arr. brig Benj. Delano, from St. John, N. B., for Havana, water-logged; she will repair at Norfolk.

The pilot-boat Coquette reports the following vessels from Baltimore gone to sea: Aug. 28, schooner Dearborn, brig Lewis; 29th, bark Aquidneck; 30th, brig Romance, barks Ellen and Serene, schr. Clinton; Sept. 1, brig Cleta, bark Manitou and brig Matilda, all bound to foreign ports. Arrived at Norfolk, schrs. J. Warren, from Boston; Problem, Philadelphia; Gen. Grant, do.; John T. Ford, do; Wm. Hone, New-York; Jno. J. Ward, do.; Mary Hickman, Philadelphia; brig Princeton, Rockport. Sld. schrs Austria, for Baltimore; Anna Edith, do.; Windward, Philadelphia; Father & Son, Washington, D. C.; B. N. [illegible], do.

Spoken, &c.

Benares—ship, Rangoon for Falmouth, July 15, lat. 32 58 S., lon. 16 33 E.

Pendleton—ship, Bombay for Liverpool, July 15, off Cape Good Hope.

S. Strout—brig, hence for Jacksonville, was seen Aug. 31, off Cape Henlopen.

THE GREAT
UNITED STATES
TEA WAREHOUSE
OF T. Y. KELLEY & CO.,
NO. 30 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,
are positively retailing to consumers the best Teas in the market at wholesale, importing prices.

We are now receiving, and intend to keep constantly in store, a choice selection of the finest grades of Moyune Green, Foochow Oolong and Japan Teas, selected from the first pickings of the new crops, and of the latest importation. We guarantee our stock of Teas and Coffee at all times to be fresh and pure, and pledge ourselves to supply our customers with an article that will give entire satisfaction.

PRICE LIST.
Oolong, (Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1 per pound, Best.
Mixed, (Green and Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1 per pound, Best.
Young Hyson, (Green,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, $1 25 per pound, Best.
Imperial, (Green,) 90c., $1, $1 25.
Eng. Breakfast, (Black,) 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, $1 20, Best.
Japan, 90c., $1, $1 25 per pound.
Gunpowder, $1 25, $1 50 per pound.

We import a very superior article of Kiangsi Oolong and Moyune Young Hyson Teas, put up in original Chinese packages, which we sell at $1 30, the Oolong, and $1 60, the Young Hyson, per package.

OUR COFFEE DEPARTMENT
is managed by the most skillful and experienced judges of coffee in this market, and we take especial pains in our selections, both as to quality and flavor. They are roasted and ground fresh daily.

GROUND COFFEES.
PURE RIO—20c., 25c. and 30c. per pound.
BEST OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA—40c. per pound.
ROYAL CLUB, Extra fine—35c.
COFFEES IN THE BEAN, Roasted—28c., 30c., 35c. and 40c. per pound.

Remember our number, 30 VESEY-ST., corner of Church, Astor House block.

We solicit a
FAIR AND THOROUGH TRIAL
of our goods from all.

GAS FIXTURES.
J. & T. DONALDSON ARE MANUFACTURING AND HAVE ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW DESIGNS OF GAS FIXTURES; ALSO, BRONZED LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS FOR KEROSENE, AT THEIR NEW ESTABLISHMENT, 140 9TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.

TARRANT'S
EFFERVESCENT
SELTZER APERIENT
The great Remedy for all Bilious Complaints.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffee, sugars, flour and all kinds of provisions, at the celebrated grocery store of THOS. R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 55, Sept. 4, 1867.
46, 58, 44, 61, 27, 29, 60, 5, 68, 51, 54, 36.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 56, Sept. 4, 1867.
24, 37, 45, 13, 72, 42, 15, 77, 29, 12, 16, 32, 27.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 336, Sept. 4, 1867.
56, 45, 71, 2, 40, 20, 55, 16, 58, 12.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 337, Sept. 4 1867.
45, 51, 66, 88, 57, 71, 58, 73, 47, 18, 78, 35, 39.
BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready.
Morning Capital Prize, $7,000, $6,000, $5,000.
Evening Capital Prize, $30,000, $20,000, $18,000.
Circulars sent, prizes cashed, and all orders attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
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CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway, and No. 153 Fulton-st.

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MADAME MOSS, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, No. 200 West 24th-st. See walking sign on Broadway.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, absent, diseases, &c.